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GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE CALLS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE RESULTS FROM WEST

LD051436Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 5, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Igor Maslov, reports: Another meeting of the parties to the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna's Hofburg [Palace] today. The head of the GDR delegation Oeser, speaking at the meeting, stressed the particular topicality and importance of the socialist countries' proposals of June eighth, this year. These proposals of the socialist states are an alternative to the arms race, which NATO is stepping up, Oeser said in a TASS interview. Together with the disarmament programme, presented to the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, they prove that the socialist countries are consistently pursuing a policy of detente and will not tolerate to be forced to take to the road of strengthening confrontation.

On the other hand, the adoption of a long-term programme by NATO, aimed at strengthening armaments, plans for the manufacture of the neutron weapon and its deployment in Western Europe and last but not least, the big NATO military exercises along the frontiers of Warsaw Treaty member-countries express a tendency for intensifiying confrontation and creating fresh tension. All attempts at justifying this course by unsubstantiated assertions on a "menace from the East" has only one purpose: to divert attention from the actions of the initiators of the course for the arms race. The proposals of the socialist states, the head of the GDR delegation continued, ensure a turning point at the talks and a transition to drafting the first agreement benefiting all. They take into consideration the essential elements of the Western position but exclude the obvious flaws of the Western proposals, envisaging unequal and discriminatory commitments. The proposals of the socialist countries accord with the principles of equality, reciprocity and not prejudicing any of the sides, which were agreed in 1973. These proposals have been on the conference table for four months already. During the past round, the socialist countries' delegations explained them and thoroughly replied to Western questions. Nevertheless, the current 16th round began without a constructive reply from the NATO member-countries. More, they just operated in an opposite direction, after the far-reaching proposals of the socialist countries, they demand further concessions from them. They themselves obstinately cling to their positions oriented on an unrealistic conceptions and because of this they have been stalling for five years already the taking of effective steps for the disarmament of central Europe. Such a position cannot be accepted.

After the socialist states had taken constructive steps for the sake of reaching an agreement acceptable to the parties, Oeser said in conclusion, the Western partners must meet them now half-way. This is precisely the main question of the talks now. The Western countries must give a constructive reply to our proposals.

PRC ACCUSES USSR OF IGNORING KOREAN QUESTION AT UN SESSION

LD061114Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

["Frauds Do Not Last Long"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 October--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The 33d session of the UN General Assembly is continuing its work in New York. Discussing the progress of this forum, political and public figures of various countries and the press are commenting on the businesslike and constructive discussions at the session, and are highly evaluating the USSR's principled and peace-loving foreign policy, and noting the importance and urgency of the Soviet initiatives to strengthen peace and curb the arms race.

Peking's propaganda is also commenting on the progress of the UN General Assembly--but in a particularly Maoist way; based on furious opposition to detente and shameless anti-Sovietism.

However, it is increasingly evident that frontal attacks on the peace-loving and principled Soviet policies have no chance of success. Therefore, fabrications, insinuations and slander more often are being used. For example, at the session the USSR did not state its position on the Korean question: Couldn't this be used to fabricate and circulate our own "version" of this matter? So the NCNA wire is hammering out the latest version of the lie: The Soviet Union has "changed its approach" to the question of Korea, it is "flirting with" the South Korean regime, and is "sacrificing" the interests of the DPRK...

The purpose of these evil-intentioned fabrications is obvious--to blacken USSR policy, to distort the real situation and to attempt to drive a wedge between the USSR and the DPRK. But for whom, one asks, are NCNA's inventions intended? The whole world knows that the Soviet position on the situation on the Korean Peninsula is principled and immutable. The Soviet Union, like the rest of the socialist community, continues to actively support the DPRK's peace-loving policy, its rightful cause and its struggle for the removal of all foreign troops from South Korea. The Soviet Union continues to support the DPRK's proposals on the unification of the country on peaceful, democratic principles without any outside interference. These are the facts. But what regard have the Maoists for the facts! Striving, no matter what, to slander the USSR, they are acting according to the "principle": Slander, slander and surely something will come of it...

However, lies, as they say, have short legs. No matter how the Maoists try to blacken the Soviet Union and no matter what malicious cock-and-bull stories they invent, it brings them no dividends. The provocative "Korean version" is no exception--NCNA has long been putting together this "version," as one might call it, assiduously exaggerating it on its channels, and yet the result is that life has for the umpteenth time landed the Peking liars in the puddle of their own slander.

WESTERN REALITY EXPOSES RIGHTS CAMPAIGN FRAUD

LD051013Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Prof B. Krylov, doctor of juridical sciences: "The Law and 'Human Rights': Bourgeois Justice Is Directed Against Dissidents"]

[Text] Only a few months have elapsed since the leaders of the U.S. propaganda machine began exploiting the demand for "the defense of human rights."

In an abstract sense these words may seem attractive. However, the slogan "defense of human rights" put forward by the U.S. authorities has proved to be thoroughly fraudulent, because Washington did not actually need it to fight for civil rights. It was an attempt to slander the reality of the socialist countries and at the same time to pressure their state organs to facilitate the activity of a handful of renegades ("dissidents") who are violating the laws of these states.

There is also another aspect to the "defense of human rights" campaign: Its essence is the legalization of "internal intervention" including the freedom to indulge in espionage in the socialist countries, primarily in the USSR.

The organizers of this provocation have, however, patently miscalculated. They hardly had time to develop a hullabaloo in the press before it became obvious that the campaign had backfired on them. The boomerang struck those who threw it.

In the socialist countries, which established the objective of building communism for the working people's interests, the attention paid to people's rights and freedoms has never been allowed to wane. You only have to refer to the further real expansion of citizen's rights and freedoms enshrined in the USSR Constitution, which is now in effect.

But in bourgeois society the intensified attention paid to the problem of human rights has abruptly exposed the lack of rights, inequality and exploitation of the working people. This has occurred despite the fact that the ruling circles of the United States and other capitalist countries, are trying to camouflage the vices of bourgeois democracy and, in particular, the political nature of persecutions against those fighting for social justice and freedom.

In the bourgeois countries, people have long been devising methods to make the political nature of repressions less noticeable. It has been almost 80 years since this was noted by V.I. Lenin who, describing the purpose and place of a bourgeois state's laws in the political struggle, wrote that criminal laws in bourgeois society are promulgated "with the express aim of facilitating the government's POLITICAL struggle against the proletariat (and at the same time, of VEILING the political nature of the struggle through 'state' concern for 'social order' and so forth.)"

Indeed, if we look at the numerous court sentences that have sent hundreds and thousands of fighters for freedom and democracy to prison in the bourgeois countries, we see that, as a rule, they are formally convicted not for political, but for criminal offenses. In the United States this applies to the "Wilmington ten" whose members were accused of committing...almost 100 criminal offenses, to the well-known civil rights fighters James Grant ("arson of a grocery store") and John Harris ("murder of night watchman") and to many others as well.

This fraudulent disguising of political repressions by means of criminal charges is a carefully planned method used by the bourgeois countries' punitive organs. But the matter is not limited merely to this method. In all Western states there is special legislation designed to deal with political opponents of the government and of the monopolies.

If we pick up the digest of the laws of England compiled by Halsbury (1976 edition) we find a chapter, for example, describing "crimes against the government and society." [paragraph continues]

This chapter describes crimes "against a representative of authority," crimes damaging to the "powers of the crown"; crimes connected with the betrayal of state secrets and communication of information; crimes against justice and finally, treason.

All these actions are described in such broad terms that a prosecutor is able to indict virtually any political opponent of the ruling system. For example, a person who "with the aid of the dissemination of printed matter or manuscripts or by any overt actions or documents" intends to force the monarch to alter his or her decision may be deemed to have committed treason.

The publication of manuscripts or delivery of speeches aimed at "inciting indignation" against the sovereign, government, Constitution, Parliament or the legal system is punishable by imprisonment as "incitement to mutiny". Even the stirring up of discontent or indigation among her majesty's subjects is deemed to be incitement to mutiny.

Need we prove that such "elastic" formulas are designed not so much to combat the enemies of the state as to limit political freedoms, above all freedom of speech.

In Britain freedom of speech is restricted not only by criminal law but also by other laws such as, the Official Secrets Act, which is worded in such a way as to prevent public access to information that is of vital importance for the population. Even a member of the British Cabinet, Anthony Benn, recently spoke out against the existing practice; he declared that the existing laws on the restriction of information "leave millions of people in ignorance about the most important decisions influencing their lives."

The FRG criminal code also contains a whole series of provisions establishing punishments for attempts against the state system, military might, territorial integrity of the state and so forth. Similar legislation exists in many other Western countries.

Laws that are formally directed at preserving public order, but in fact pursue political objectives, are frequently promulgated for combating the progressive movement in bourgeois countries. Such, for instance, is the French act of 1970 concerning "the struggle against those committing an affray." It establishes that persons committing violence during demonstrations and meetings, as well as their organizers, are punishable under criminal law unless they, immediately upon being informed of acts of violence, instruct the demonstrators to disperse; and also if they themselves continue to participate in the demonstration.

This law violates the principle that only a person who commits a criminally punishable act is criminally liable. Who can establish whether a demonstrator arrested by the police knew about acts of violence that were committed (or that were provoked) hundreds of meters away from where he happened to be? Yes, the French laywers were right when they declared that, "from the political viewpoint, the 8 June 1970 act is an extremely dangerous weapon in the hands of the government authorities, which they might use against the working class. The act can serve as a means of intimidating the participants in mass demonstrations and can provide the opportunity to prosecute the leaders of workers parties and trade unions." This law has already been used on several occasions. Thus, in December 1976, 25 students were brought to trial on the basis of this law.

Both political and criminal laws are important, but only as an auxiliary means of suppressing progressive organizations and fighters for genuine democracy and progress in bourgeois countries. [paragraph continues]

The ruling circles give every encouragement to direct physical intimidation and violence against their political opponents. These include breaking up demonstrations and workers' pickets, torture and even shootings.

In June 1978, the police of the Republic of South Africa killed 176 people, including many children. Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator, is protecting his fascist regime with tanks and machineguns. These, after all, are countries of the bourgeois world.

Extralegal reprisals against political opponents are also typical of the leading Western countries. Suffice it to mention that on 30 January 1972, British paratroopers fired on a civil rights demonstration in Londonderry (Northern Ireland). Some 13 people were killed, and about 30 were wounded. Over a period of 10 years, the conflict in Ulster has claimed almost 2,000 lives.

Political terror is not only perpetrated solely with the aid of firearms. In prisons in the United States, Britain and other countries inmates are cruelly tortured. In September 1976, the European Commission on Human Rights established that Britain's "security forces" have resorted to the "inhumane use of torture." And in the United States, people sometimes try to pass tortures off as "medical experiments." The only analogy to this is the "experiments" carried out by the Hitlerites in their "death camps"!

The police maintaining the "authority" of the law have an inhumane attitude toward all who deviate in any way from the bourgeois way of life. Beatings on the streets and at police stations are a widespread phenomenon. Everyone is so completely sickened by this that they simply do not talk about it; this "way of life" is taken for granted. Or course, beatings are officially prohibited. But the laws prohibiting beatings are not enforced; like many other laws that are promulgated either to dupe the public about the imagined "democratic nature" of the bourgeois state, or that are adopted under pressure from progressive circles seeking cures on the tyranny of the forces of reaction.

The authorities of the bourgeois states are trying to forget about the laws designed to defend the democratic gains of the working people. For example, in 1978 a law was adopted in the FRG (Paragraph 86A of the criminal code) that provides for punishment, including imprisonment, of persons who "publicly or at meetings were symbols of proscribed parties or associations," use them in writings, pictures or at exhibitions, or who disseminate these symbols on FRG territory." Everything would appear to be clear cut. Fascist symbols must be banned. However, this in no way prevents the publication of fascist symbols on books and magazines, or even the dissemination of propaganda material aimed at galvanizing Nazi organizations. However, this is also prohibited by Paragraph 86 of the criminal code!

This paragraph states that the dissemination of the aforementioned propaganda material is not considered a crime if it is accepted as being "in the interests of intelligence, for defense against anticonstitutional aspirations, or for similar purposes." Isn't this proof that attempts are being made in the FRG to regard profascist propaganda almost as "defense of the Constitution"! Remember that there is persecution of progressive forces in the FRG, and that the notorious "Berufsverbot" operates under the slogan of "defense of the Constitution."

...The "defense of human rights" campaign organized by the U.S. ruling circles has developed in a way that its initiators did not expect. It has made the broadest sections of the population of virtually all the Western countries realize once again that rights and freedoms are being flouted throughout the bourgeois world. Nor can any objective observer fail to see that the rust of lawlessness is eating away the capitalist countries, primarily the United States. [paragraph continues]

This lawlessness is aimed at depriving the working people even of those few rights and freedoms that they have succeeded in gaining for themselves in the embittered struggle for social progress and justice.

SOVIET CUSTOMS DISCOVERS SMUGGLERS OF ZIONIST LITERATURE

AU051500 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian in its 28 September issue, features on page 4, a 2,000-word story by M. Derimov, "Caught Redhanded: Smuggling on Behalf of 'Third Persons'", exposing practices applied by some tourists to "smuggle" in to Borispol Airport in Kiev "Zionist publications from London." In its boldface-print introduction to the story PRAVDA UKRAINY makes the following statement:

"Visitors are always welcome among us. The Soviet people are pleased that, in recent years, the stream of foreign tourists visiting the USSR has increased. There are, however, also facts that we particularly dislike. The Soviet press has repeatedly drawn attention to the increasingly frequent attempts by forces hostile to peace and socialism to use tourist exchanges to harm our country and to interfere in its domestic affairs.

"Both the scope of international tourism and the attempts of ideological saboteurs to 'adapt' it to their dirty machinations are particularly clearly visible at the customs check points of the state. A PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent recently visited the Kiev customs office and was present at a customs examination at Borispol Airport. On this occasion he happened to meet a would-be tourist at the moment he was caught redhanded. This rather unpleasant acquaintance has determined the subject of this story."

The "would-be tourist" "caught redhanded" at Borispol Airport, with M. Derimov as a witness, was Nathan Pall, a British subject. According to the story, Nathan Pall, who introduced himself as a London salesman, was found in possession of a "set of Zionist propaganda materials advertising the 'Promised Land,' permeated with the spirit of nationalism and racism and containing many malicious anti-Soviet fabrications." He is said to have told senior customs inspector Ye. M. Kotenko that these publications were "gifts and souvenirs" sent by a London rabbi to Soviet Jews that he might meet.

However, according to the story, this was not an isolated case of the "confiscation of Zionist propaganda materials" at Borispol Airport. M. Derimov lists other persons caught carrying similar materials on the five tourist flights that arrived in Borispol from London between 12 August and 9 September. They reportedly were Stewart Cohen, British citizen; Sarita Unger with her daughter Joann, U.S. citizens; Bruce Weizmann, student at the University of California; Anthony Cohen and Laurence Radley, not identified by nationality. In addition, "Mr Pall and company were found to have been provided with the addresses of a handful of degenerates, whose names have been duly filed in Tel Aviv, New York and London," including Leonid Elbert, Isaak Tsitverblit, Vladimir Gertsberg, Kim Fridman, Inna Mizrukina and Yefim Pargamanik in Kiev, Fanna Brodskaya and Emma Labyanskaya in Poltava, Aleks Paritskiy and Vladimir Modilevskiy in Kharkov. "Thus," M. Derimov says, "both those carrying the Zionist pulp publications and those for whom these publications were intended are known."

"It only remains to add a few words about the 'third persons'" sending their publications to the USSR, the story goes on. "They are none other than Zionist ringleaders, who have even 'divided' our cities among themselves to send their envoys and to 'take care' of 'refuseniks.'" In Great Britain, they are the National Committee for the Defense of Soviet Jews, the Committee of the 35 and other "Zionist organizations trying to disturb the development of neighborly cooperation among our countries and peoples, including under the disguise of tourism."

"There are no hopes for gentlemen anti-Sovietists," the story ends, "for would-be tourists this 'canal' has been closed."

IRAQI OIL MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. PRESSURE ON IEA

LD050750Y Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

["Pressure on Arab Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--"To hurt the economy of Arab countries, the United States is actively taking advantage of the International Energy Agency [IEA-, set up on American initiative in 1974," Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, the minister of oil of Iraq, told a correspondent of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA (SOCIALIST INDUSTRY). He made a statement in connection with the recent Oslo seminar of OAPEC (the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries) and the Norwegian oil organization. The United States, the minister said, not only seeks to exert pressure on Arab countries but also through the agency seeks to strengthen control over West European countries, members of the IEA and Japan. In the plans of the American administration the agency has been assigned an important role in the pursuit of the imperialist aggressive course, which is not confined to maintaining the oil prices at an artificially low level. This agency is used for the attainments of political aims, specifically, for making an impact on developments in the Middle East. "In its desire for the development of relations with Scandinavian countries, OAPEC takes as a point of departure that their position on many issues differs from the United States' positions," the Iraqi minister emphasized.

Having lost a large proportion of concessions in the Middle East after progressive changes there, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA continues, commenting on the results of the seminar, the transnational oil corporations resort to all kind of subterfuges to maintain their positions in the production marketing of oil. Special difficulties for the Arab countries are created by the widening gap between the prices of crude oil and of imported manufactured goods. In other words, to purchase the same commodities, the Arab countries must now sell oil, their staple export, several times more than five years ago.

Convincing instances were cited at the seminar, the newspaper says, showing that the rule of the transnational oil corporations in the Middle East over many years has retarded the economic development of the Arab people.

PETROV LEADS USSR DELEGATION TO SPACEFLIGHT CONFERENCE

LD050923Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 2 October, TASS--"Cosmonautics at the Service of Peace and Progress" is the slogan of the 29th International Astronautics Federation Congress, which has opened in the Yugoslav city of Dubrovnik. Scientists and specialists from more than 30 countries are participating in its work. They will present reports and information on the latest achievements in the conquest of space. The Soviet delegation is led by Academician B.N. Petrov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Council.

The congress is attended by Soviet Pilot-Cosmonauts A.A. Leonov, V.I. Sevastyanov, V.N. Kubasov and P.I. Klimuk and also by Czechoslovak Cosmonaut V. Remek and Polish Cosmonaut M. Hermaszewski.

CPSU SECRETARIES MEET FOREIGN CP OFFICIALS

LD042014Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee today between Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksey Shibayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, Enrique Pastorino, member of the Executive Committee of the Central of the Uruguay Communist Party and secretary of the central committee of the Uruguay Communist Party; and Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ central committee presidium.

The meeting passed off in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SEMINAR OF NONALINED STATES NEWS POOL ENDS IN BAGHDAD

LD051924Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 5, TASS--A seminar of non-aligned nations' pool of news agencies has ended its work in the Iraqi capital. Its participant discussed ways and methods of strengthening cooperation between the countries, members of the non-alignment movement, in the field of information and in the struggle against domination of Western news agencies.

The seminar was attended by representatives from Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Ghana, as well as from UNESCO and a number of other international organisations.

AAPSO SECRETARIAT STATEMENT REJECTS CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD052128Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 5, TASS--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization resolutely turns down conclusion of any separate peace with Israel to the detriment of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs and sovereignty of Arab states within the framework of their historical frontiers. The organization believes that the United States' aim in the Middle East is not only to uphold its own interests, but also those of Israel, which is its natural ally in the region. This is said in a statement of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in connection with the Camp David agreements.

The solidarity organization reaffirms once again that the Palestinian question is the core of the whole Middle Eastern problem and largely influences the course of the international struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The stand of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation towards the Middle East crisis, the statement says, remains unchanged and is as follows:

--The Palestine Liberation Organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should participate in all conferences relating to the Middle Eastern problem, as an independent and equal party,

--Israel should withdraw its troops from all occupied lands, including from the Arab part of Jerusalem,

--Peace in the Middle East cannot be attained without a just solution of the Palestinian problem,

--The return of the Palestinians to their homeland and the granting to them of the right to self-determination and full freedom in establishing an independent state of their own is the guarantee of full satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization notes with concern that the development of events in the Middle East may lead to realization of plans which are nurtured by international imperialism and are aimed at isolating the Palestine Liberation Organization and substituting it with a puppet "representative" of the Palestinian people, at reviving colonialism in the region and establishing domination over its huge manpower and natural resources.

The Permanent Secretariat of the solidarity organization urged all Arab peoples to rally their ranks in the face of stepped up activities of imperialist and Zionist forces, to strengthen the alliance with all progressive forces, including with the countries of the socialist community which have always been rendering the necessary material, military, political and economic aid to Arab peoples in their just struggle for [words indistinct].

UNITED STATES

SENATOR KENNEDY, OTHER AMERICANS FAVOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD061021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "A Realistic Position"]

[Text] Washington--Senator Edward Kennedy, a prominent U.S. politician, has voiced his support for the speedy conclusion of a new Soviet-American agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT).

The United States and the Soviet Union are now holding SALT talks which, as we all hope and expect, will end successfully, says a statement of his published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. There is no doubt that such an agreement will be an important contribution not only to insuring our national security, but also to improving relations between the two countries.

E. Kennedy disagreed with the assertions of certain American figures that a new SALT agreement will "weaken" U.S. national security. He called on his colleagues in Congress, as well as President J. Carter, to do everything possible to insure the ratification of a Soviet-American agreement.

The influential public organization "New Directions" has come out in favor of further deepening the policy of detente and extending mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The further development of Soviet-American political and economic ties accords with the interests of both states, (S. Gotlib), executive director of that organization, stated. In recent years, a whole series of agreements have been concluded between our countries forming a firm basis for the positive development of Soviet-American relations. Within the framework of these agreements, regular scientific, technical and cultural exchanges take place. These play a significant part in promoting the deepening of mutual understanding between the two states, he said.

Optimistic Mood in Washington

LD052333Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Washington is getting ready for a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. As was reported here, talks on this question will take place in Moscow. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will arrive there in the second half of October.

An optimistic mood prevails in Washington. It is noted here that during the conversations between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and leading U.S. figures, the mutual intention was expressed to work toward the earliest possible completion of preparations for the relevant agreement.

It is stressed that both sides advanced new considerations in hopes of finding mutually acceptable solutions to the complicated questions that still remain.

In Washington, special attention is being devoted to the fact that during the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. President James Carter, both sides expressed the wish to begin smoothing out [vyravnivaniye] Soviet-U.S. relations and to try to achieve their constructive, stable development.

It would, of course, be incorrect to ignore the obstacles that certain influential circles in the United States are placing on this path. As soon as a possible improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations was outlined, expressed in a certain progress in the talks on limiting strategic nuclear weapons, the opponents of detente immediately appeared. Participants in the recently formed militarist anti-communist groups, which is made up of 140 senators and congressmen, stated that they will refuse to support the agreement in Congress unless the administration forces the Soviet Union to pay for it, that is, to make one-sided concessions.

Representatives of the military-industrial complex, which is planning a new round in the arms race, are continuing to frighten the Americans with the Soviet military threat. Their representatives in Congress and in the administration itself, hoping to hamper or even to thwart altogether a SALT agreement are demanding that the U.S. pursue a policy of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. All this dangerous fuss is alarming many Americans.

There will be no peace, the well-known observer Tom Braden writes in the Washington POST, if the United States is gripped by chauvinist intoxication and if it tries to achieve absolute military superiority.

'DISCRIMINATORY LAWS' CAUSE SLOWDOWN IN U.S.-USSR TRADE

LD050945Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[From the international review by S. Modenov: "On the Basis of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] The development of trade ties among states with different social systems is closely linked detente. Following the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are taking repeated steps in the interests of the development of international trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

The Soviet Union's trade with the European capitalist countries has a clearly pronounced growth trend. Over approximately the last 18 months, the USSR's foreign trade turnover with Britain has increased more than 40 percent, with France by almost 25 percent, and with Austria by more than 17 percent.

A very important step in our country's trade and economic relations with Western capitalist countries has been the long-term agreements providing for the mutually advantageous exchange of products for decades to come. With our biggest foreign trade partners--Finland and the FRG--for instance, agreements for terms of 15 and even 25 years are in effect. Preparations are being made for the conclusion of large-scale agreements on a similar basis with other European countries, too.

But this is how matters stand with the development of Soviet-U.S. trade. Its turnover increased from $245 million in 1971 to approximately $2 billion in 1977. Cooperation on large-scale projects has also begun. Certain long-term contracts have been concluded between a number of U.S. firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations. These have naturally created a good base for the future.

However, the U.S. Congress, led along by shortsighted figures, adopted discriminatory laws on trade with the Soviet Union, and this could not fail to affect the volume of Soviet-U.S. trade. In 1978 its volume has dropped in comparison with 1977.

This has definitely been damaging to U.S. firms interested in cooperation with the Soviet Union and has deprived many thousands of Americans of jobs. But instead of rectifying the situation and removing the discriminatory barriers, Washington has allowed itself to be led along by those who are using such measures to try to exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

The position of the U.S. administration does not accord with the interests of the American people or with those of U.S. businessmen. A recent public opinion poll again confirmed that the overwhelming majority of Americans favor the expansion of Soviet-U.S. trade relations. The United States and the USSR are natural trading partners, and the broadening of economic cooperation between them would be advantageous to both countries, W. Verity, co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, declared when he was in our country. The USSR's foreign trade with all countries is developing dynamically, but this process has been made more difficult in trade with the United States. This is why, W. Verity added, it is essential to remove the obstacles that exist on this path and not create new obstacles that would worsen cooperation.

WASHINGTON AGAIN WARNED AGAINST PLAYING CHINA CARD

LD060620Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] American officials and news analysts speak highly of the broader political, economic and even military contacts with China. They draw attention to Peking's profession of wanting to contribute constructively to the world community and to its talk about the Chinese people's traditional good feeling towards the United States. They also suggest it would be well to help China in every way because this would weaken the positions of the Soviet Union and strengthen the positions of the United States.

No one in the Soviet Union has ever objected to friendship between the Americans and Chinese. This country not only gave the national liberation movement of China the maximum support and helped China to develop its economy, but for many years pressed for China's membership in the United Nations and it voted to admit China, even when relations between this country and China had begun to worsen, because of Peking's actions.

Why should the Soviet Union be disturbed at America's present attempts to flirt with China and play the China card? Chou En-lai once told Soviet newsmen that one of his favorite parables was the old Chinese saying about a monkey king who got the greatest pleasure from watching, from a safe distance, how two tigers fought it out. The Chinese news media and officials often draw an analogy between these tigers and the Soviet Union and the United States.

Unfortunately, China's leaders of today, like Mao before them, have kept the psychology of Chinese emperors of the past, who believed that all nations should bow to them. Peking has set its sight on world domination. For this reason, it is willing to enter into temporary alliances with whose who play the China card at the expense of the Soviet Union. President Brezhnev has warned that playing the China card is a nearsighted policy. China's wise men used to say that when a weak one joins with a strong one, he becomes stronger than the other and then he can vanquish two strong ones. This piece of Chinese wisdom, applied to the present day, means Peking would like to clash the Soviet Union with the United States.

In paving the way for world domination, Peking relies to a great extent on those Chinese who at various times have left China to settle in other countries.

These emigrants are to be found in almost every country. There are some 20 million in Southeast Asia alone. The Chinese communities have been encouraged to remain separated from their host nations ever since the days of imperial China. Today, Maoist China builds its hopes on them. On 29 September last year, the assistant chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Teng Hsiao-ping, told a group of Chinese from abroad that it was time to work with these communities around the world, and early this year a special conference was called at Peking to activate this work. The conference brought together 80 institutions and organisations based in China.

The new Chinese Constitution as much as says that China will regard the members of the Chinese communities abroad as its own citizens. In the opinion of the French newspaper LE MATIN, this provision would serve as a convenient pretext for intervention to protect the interests and rights of ethnic Chinese. The paper warned of this before the trouble started and it proved prophetic. Peking has used the pretext of protecting the rights of Chinese in Vietnam to stage large-scale provocations against Vietnam. According to specialists, in Southeast Asia Chinese businessmen own as much as $15 billion worth of capital, and as the Indonesian newspaper, the MERDEKA has commented, it would only take a few days for these businessmen to destroy the economic systems of Southeast Asian countries, primarily Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. Peking not only receives money from these businessmen, but technical documentation, including know-how. The Chinese community is rather active in Canada and the United States. Peking gives special attention to them.

(?Also) many Chinese hold high positions in the United States, in science, in the military industry and even in the armed forces. The Maoists call them bees who will gather the honey from the flowers of American scientific and military achievements and take the honey to Peking. These so-called bees have already brought much to Peking. A colonel in the American Air Force, (Chun San-chiang) was the father of the Chinese atomic bomb. He lived in the United States 20 years, worked in the field of jet engine construction and during the war headed the department in the consultative council of the United States Defense Department. In 1955, he emigrated to Peking and became the director of (?mechanics) institute. Peking has been hosting frequent visitors such as a Nobel Prize winner in physics, a professor of New York University, (Yan Chen-ming) and a specialist in quantum physics, Dr. Samuel (Giff).

Chinese emigrants living abroad, especially atomic and arms specialists, have been visiting Peking more frequently since the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party--that's when the party resolved to turn China into a powerful industrial nation with first-rate military potential. And it's no wonder the world media have called attention to the fact that on September the 17th 1977, when China set off another one of its thermonuclear explosions, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the Academy of Sciences, Fang I, held a festive reception to honor a group of American scientists of Chinese origin.

A few years ago, China's foreign affairs minister said that with gun in hand members of Chinese communities abroad can take part in armed revolutionary struggle wherever they live, and there is no reason to (?see a) [word indistinct] about this. Today, this militant program of armed provocation is being followed by the Chinese community in Vietnam, Burma and Thailand. Where will it be tomorrow? Unfortunately, this is not what's on Washington's mind.

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS CENTER ON LONG-STANDING PROBLEMS

LD041658Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Albamov writes:

An annual consultative meeting of representatives of the leading ministries of the United States and Japan has been held in Washington.

Trade and economic issues were discussed at the meeting. An American trade delegation, led by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, simultaneously began a visit to Japan. The delegation, the largest of all in the post-war years, is having negotiations with Japanese official representatives.

These two events have one thing in common: They bring to light great divergencies between Washington and Tokyo on trade and economic problems. Acute American-Japanese contradictions in this sphere are long-standing. In the past 13 years the United States has been having a deficit in trade with Japan. It has now reached huge proportions--approximately 8,000 million dollars in 1977, and it is expected to amount to 13,000 million dollars this year. Japanese firms now sell in the United States 100 percent more commodities than they buy in that country.

The United States is trying to attribute such a state of affairs to its "good will," nearly to the desire to assist the Japanse economy. In actual fact, things are quite different. Labour productivity in the Japanese industry grows at a much faster rate than in the American industry. This makes Japanese commodities much more competitive than American. Besides, Japan largely depends on export markets, and this makes it clear that the competitive struggle between the United States and Japan in world markets has a solid foundation.

The United States seeks to resolve these differences through pressure upon Japan. The United States seeks a cut in Japanese exports to the United States, and bigger Japanese purchases, above all agricultural products, in the United States. The following fact alone can show how great are the divergencies between Washington and Tokyo. Thus, Japan agreed to somewhat reduce import duties on 17 types of American agricultural products, but the United States demands that they be reduced by 60 percent on 37 types of agricultural products.

Pursuing the pressure policy, the United States used against Japan a step which is much stronger than diplomatic admonitions. The United States has been actively working towards reduction of the American dollar's value rate. As compared with August 1977, the dollar value rate dropped by 42 percent, as compared with the Japanese yen. That was expected to reduce Japanese exports to the United States and increase American exports to Japan, thus increasing competitive ability of American commodities. But this has not so far happened. But the United States believes that in a more remote future the use of such a potent economic "remedy" should assist the weakened American economy.

To have the deficit in trade with Japan reduced, Washington insists on bigger Japanese purchases of American military equipment. Under the pressure of the United States, the Japanese Government has lately agreed to purchase 4,500 million dollars worth of American war-planes. Thus, pushing Japan onto the road of militarization, the United States seeks to resolve through this its economic difficulties.

The United States' intensive pressure upon its Far-Eastern ally will, however, hardly help lessen American-Japanese contradictions. It will rather be the other way round. A further aggravation of these contradictions can be expected.

APPROVAL OF SMITH VISA EXPOSES U.S. 'NEW POLICY' IN AFRICA

LD051600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes: After hesitating for the sake of appearances, the U.S. State Department has granted permission [illegible] Smith, the ringleader of the Rhodesian racists, and his African puppets to visit the United States. They have been invited by a group of conservative American senators.

The question of issuing an entry visa to Smith put Washington in quite a ticklish situation. On the one hand, it was necessary to somehow justify this action to the independent African states which the White House has long been trying to convince of the sincerity of its "new African policy" and of its sympathies for the cause of liberation from racism. On the other hand, there was unconcealed pressure on the official authorities, both from "Smith's friends" on Capitol Hill and also by those American monopolies that have extensive interests in southern Africa. For example, senators had openly threatened the State Department with blocking the approval of candidates for diplomatic posts.

In the end, those circles in the United States who have long been striving for closer ties with the Salisbury clique have gained the upper hand. Indeed, there is particular interest in trade with the racists among the American military-industrial complex and the major monopolies that obtain chromium, cobalt, zinc and other strategic materials from Rhodesia.

The State Department's permission for Smith's visit to the United States has exposed to the whole world the essence of the so-called "new policy" of the United States in Africa. Washington advocates the people's self-determination only in words, while in practice it supports reaction and racist regimes on the continent. This decision by the United States has grossly violated the UN resolutions prohibiting the entry of representatives of the illegal Salisbury regime into UN member-countries. This decision, in fact, brings the Smith clique out of international isolation and is equivalent to the recognition and approval of the "internal settlement" in Rhodesia, and, as noted in a joint statement by three UN committees, is undermining efforts to seek a just, peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem.

At the same time, the action by the State Department has once again demonstrated the hypocrisy of the utterances by U.S. officials on the necessity for the "defense" of human rights. As Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the UN, was forced to admit, the visit by Smith to the United States will call into question the sincerity of U.S. policy on human rights, because Washington "is trying to support a person, whose inflexibility has destroyed all chances for a democratization of Rhodesia."

It is difficult to agree with the assertions by the U.S. authorities that the Smith visit "will contribute to the solution of the Rhodesian conflict." A solution to the Rhodesian problem would be better served by adherence to the UN resolution on Rhodesia, obligations undertaken by the United States as a member of United Nations and the Security Council.

HOUSE-APPROVED ARMS BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

LD051830Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 5, TASS--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved by a majority vote the bill allocating 35.2 thousand million dollars [as received] for military purchases in the fiscal year of 1979. This huge sum will be spent by the Pentagon on purchases of the latest weapons, including the nuclear missile system Trident, intercontinental ballistic missiles, warplanes, ships and other military supplies, which will trigger off a new round of the arms race.

The bill was earlier approved by the Senate. However, in view of the fact that there are differences between the versions of the bill adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, it will be forwarded to the conference committee, which will draw up a compromise text.

CIA CONDUCTS MONSTROUS EXPERIMENTS ON UNWITTING SUBJECTS

LD051732Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1221 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York--TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: More and more facts are becoming known about the criminal activities of the CIA, which conducted monstrous experiments on people over a long period.

For 17 years Negro James Thornwell has been a complete invalid. In 1961, while serving in the Army, he was used, without his knowledge, as a "guinea pig" in CIA experiments with the powerful drug LSD.

J. Thornwell only learned recently, from released CIA documents describing in detail the experiments conducted on him, that his crippling disease was the result of the criminal activities of the intelligence agency. The indignant American sued the CIA, which has crippled him for life.

The CIA document cynically reports: "The Thornwell case convincingly proves the splendid possibility of conducting efficient interrogations of people under the influence of drugs.... It is exceptionally useful to intimidate the persons being interrogates as much as possible, even to the point of creating a temporary state of mental derangement."

J. Thornwell himself, in an interview in the DAILY WORLD, exposed the lies behind these words. At the beginning of 1961, when he was a coder in the Army, he was arrested on the pretext of an investigation of the disappearance of some secret documents. For several months Thornwell, completely isolated from the outside world, was constantly interrogated, and physical force was used. Sometimes the interrogation sessions lasted 7 hours. During this time he was kept without sleep or water. Several times a firing squad was staged for him. The drug LSD was constantly being mixed with his food.

After several months of such ill treatment, J. Thornwell was released and ordered under threat of reprisals to keep silent about what had happened to him in prison.

After his release, J. Thornwell was a thoroughly sick man, worn out physically and morally. He became virtually unable to work, and since then has been unable to find work anywhere. His whole life was ruined.

The tragedy of J. Thornwell, which has now been revealed, sheds further light on the nature of the CIA's criminal experiements on people.

They were conducted within the framework of the so-called "MK-Ultra" program, which consisted of 149 separate research projects, carried out with CIA funds by various research institutions of the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy, and also by 154 colleges, universities, hospitals and prisons. The subjects of this research were totally unsuspecting servicemen and patients in various medical institutions. The effect of drugs, alcohol, various chemical and aerosol substances and toxins were tried out on them. For many, these experiments ended even more tragically than for J. Thornwell. The aim of this monstrous CIA program, conducted in violation of human and civil rights, was to investigate the possibility of acting on a man's psyche and controlling his consciousness.

PEKING'S ANTI-VIETNAM DIPLOMACY CRITICIZED

OW041022Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many international observers recently had to reconsider their views on the reasons for the tense relations between China and Vietnam. It has now dawned upon them that the fundamental reason for the tense situation does not lie in the differences of opinion concerning the issue of the Hoachiao or in the border conflicts between Vietnam and Peking-supported Kampuchea. The source of trouble lies in the general anti-Vietnam strategy being pursued by China's leaders in an attempt to undermine Vietnam's international status as a sovereign, independent state.

On this subject, our station observer writes: New evidence has recently appeared in this regard. For instance, at the Hanoi negotiations on the issue of the Hoachiao, Chinese delegate Chung Hsi-tung suddenly raved about Vietnam menacing the oil supply lines of Japan and other countries. In addition, in a conversation with Japanese reporters not long ago, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping criticized the Japanese Government for offering Vietnam economic aid.

These attacks launched by the Chinese activists can only be regarded as outrageous interference in the bilateral relations between Vietnam, an independent country, and Japan. As everyone knows, Japanese officials have never said that Vietnam is a menace to their country's national interests. But everyone remembers that when armed Chinese boats triggered clashes in the waters of Japan's Senkaku Islands near a major sea route, deep sentiments of uneasiness prevailed in Japan. Whenever China insists that it controls the entire South China Sea and the islands there, similar sentiments of uneasiness arise in Japan and other countries.

As for the issue of economic ties with Vietnam, certainly no one in Asia will follow the Chinese example. China has stopped all economic aid to and withdrawn its technical personnel from Vietnam. It is an extremely shameless act to attack Vietnam, which was exhausted in the war for national salvation against U.S. imperialism. Hanoi's Southeast Asian neighbors support its friendly proposal to expand economic cooperation. The results of Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's recent visit to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia confirm this policy.

In New York, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda recently said: On the issue of our economic relations with Vietnam, we disagree with China's view. When talking about China's foreign policy activities in Asia, [word indistinct] former Australian ambassador to China, said: China is pushing guerrilla diplomacy. It is a potpourri of overtly facing others at meetings while covertly scheming, currying favor by claptrap and speaking ambiguously and perfunctorily. Peking's policy toward Vietnam also contains these elements. China's propaganda machine has spared no effort to undermine relations between Vietnam and its neighbors and is now spreading the rumor that Vietnam is attempting to seek hegemony in the region. One can imagine that during Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Thailand and Malaysia, he will also use such fabrications.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW says that Peking's anti-Vietnam slogans will also be used to distract Southeast Asian countries from paying attention to China's continuing support for armed, anti-government organizations in these countries. However, the course of mutual understanding between Vietnam and other Asian countries has developed quite well. Peking's diplomacic efforts to obstruct this course are like a mantis using its shanks to stop a carriage. The efforts are of no avail at all.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PROGRESS TOWARD NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION

LD051357Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch: "End of the Lull"]

[Excerpt] Madrid--With the onset of fall a new stage has begun in the Spanish political process. It is called the stage of adopting the constitution. The country has now been recording its new history for almost 3 years, but Franco's fundamental legislation has still not been formally repealed. The Spanish are waiting for the final adoption of a constitution which will bring the 40-year Franco regime to a definitive end and determine the main directions of the country's political, economic and social life. Drawing up of the draft fundamental law began at the end of last year. It was approved by the Congress of Deputies in June. Now it is up to the upper house of the Cortes--the Senate.

A special feature of the future constitution is the fact that it has been drafted with the participation of all the leading political parties on the basis of the principle of consensus, that is, agreement and mutual compromise. Politicians of different trends invariably emphasize that "the draft constitution represents the synthesis of democratic effort which has been made possible under present-day conditions in Spain and creates conditions for implementing the program of any party."

The agreement to observe the principle of consensus gave grounds for supposing that the discussion of the draft constitution in the Cortes would not be accompanied by acutely dramatic moments. Nevertheless, they arose repeatedly even during discussion of the draft constitution in the Congress of Deputies. But the constitutional commission of the Senate presented still more sensational surprises. At one of its sessions representatives of the ruling party--the Union of the Democratic Center [UDC]--suddenly submitted three amendments which, in the opinion of the other groups, pursued the aim of considerably lowering the "ceiling" of autonomy for the national regions envisaged in the draft constitution ratified by the Congress of Deputies. There was talk of the collapse of the consensus principle.

Meanwhile, preparations for a referendum to approve the constitution officially began 15 September. It will be held, by all accounts, in the second half of November. The Spanish are asking many questions. What happens after the constitution? What will the government be like? To what will priority, as one newspaper put it, be given--to the political game or to the so imperative economic reorganization? Will new parliamentary elections be held? When will the municipal elections be held? And so forth.

The validation of the constitution will inevitably raise the question of a new government. The newspapers are making very different suppositions on this score. The "alliance" of Fraga Iribarne demands the creation of a "neutral government." Those who proceed from the present correlation of forces (no single political party has a majority in parliament, but the ruling UDC has the largest number of seats) express the opinion that the UDC will in any event retain the decisive role for the time being. The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] believes that the task of consolidating democracy under the present conditions in Spain demands the creation of a coalition government in which all major political parties would be represented.

The fate of the present parliament, as pictured in the draft constitution, is in the hands of the future government. It has the right either to leave it or to dissolve it. And the question of whether or not early parliamentary elections will be held is connected with this. [paragraph continues]

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party and a number of other parties actively advocate early parliamentary elections. Speaking of the PCE's position, PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo pointed out recently: "We as a party do not fear the results of the municipal and general elections. They will in any case be more favorable for us than the results of the parliamentary elections of 15 June 1977."

The left forces insist that the municipal elections be held as soon as possible. The local government organs set up under Franco have changed little, particularly in agricultural zones. They have become a hindrance to the process of change. According to an agreement already reached, the elections of the new municipalities must be announced during the month after the constitution is approved in referendum, and 65 days are allocated to the preparations for them. But a government spokesman declared last week that the municipal elections will be held 4-5 months after referendum. One more delay?

The constitution will consolidate the legal foundations of the state but will not, of course, resolve all the problems facing the country. An acute crisis is still keeping the national economy in its viselike grip with all the ensuing pernicious social consequences for millions of Spaniards. The prices of a number of essential goods have risen over the summer, many more enterprises have cut production, and the army of unemployed has reached 937,000, according to official government figures.

Fernando Abril Martorell, deputy prime minister and minister for economic affairs, recently told journalists of the intention of A. Suarez' Cabinet, together with trade union representatives and employers, to sum up the past year of the "Moncloa Pact" and to draw up new agreements which [apparent line drop]. At the same time the government has announced that it will start a campaign to keep prices in check.

Without waiting for the official report, the press is widely discussing the "Moncloa Pact." The positive balance, in its estimation, is not great. Although a definite step has undoubtedly been taken along the path of improving the economy, effective measures have not been taken to combat unemployment, and the level of capital investments needed to create new jobs has not only not risen but has fallen still further compared with last year. Certain measures envisaged by the pact remain on paper.

What, then, are the new agreements in question? They do not yet exist in nature. But this is what is characteristic: Certain press commentaries emphasize the need for a so-called "social pact." It would establish a definite level of pay for working people and, as GACETA ILUSTRADA put it, would "closely link capital and labor"--the cherished dream of those who would like to resolve the burden of the crisis at the working people's expense!

The country's largest trade union association--the Workers Commissions--has come out firmly against a "social pact." They have demanded that the government make a firm promise to fulfill the "Moncloa Pact" in full. As Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Workers Commissions, has declared, the working people of Spain will find the means to express their will.

Yes, September in Spain turned out not only hot but also busy.

NORWAY'S FUTURE FOREIGN TIES DEPEND ON UPCOMING DECISIONS

LD051529Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Kryukov report: "Everyday Life of the Land of the Fjords"]

[Excerpt] Oslo--As Good Neighbors

Relations between the USSR and Norway have been relations of good neighbors throughout the many centuries of their history.

Their common border has never known military conflicts. Many agreements have been concluded which make up a solid legal basis for the development of cooperation.

The decisions taken at the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki have made an important contribution to the consolidation and development of multifaceted mutually advantageous ties between the states of the European Continent. The USSR and Norway have many common interests both in the sphere of bilateral and international relations. Last year trade increased by 23 percent and reached R124 million. This year a further increase in reciprocal deliveries is expected.

An important part in the development of trade and economic relations between our countries belongs to the Soviet-Norwegian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The program adopted by the commission for trade in machinery and equipment for the period 1976 through 1980 is greatly helping to increase the proportion of highly processed goods in mutual trade. The work of two Norwegian firms with the participation of Soviet foreign trade organizations is also helping to implement the program. (Koneysto Norge) in the sale of Soviet lathes and equipment to Norway. (Korela Norge Bil) sells Soviet passenger cars on the Norwegian market.

Interstate and business cooperation between our countries are supplemented by actively developing cultural ties. A prominent role in the expansion of neighborly contacts between our countries belongs to the Norway-USSR Society. At the society's initiative, annual weeks of culture of the Soviet republics have become traditional in the country. Weeks of culture of the Ukraine, Lithuania and Kazakhstan have been successful. Next is a week of Soviet Georgian culture.

But the neighborly development of Soviet-Norwegian relations does not suit everyone. Certain influential circles in the country are seeking--with a persistence worthy of better application--the buildup of military preparations and increasingly active participation in NATO's so-called "northern strategy" that is acquiring a markedly nuclear flavor. Particular anxiety is being generated by the attempts of righting forces both within and outside the country to emasculate one of the basic elements of Norway's foreign policy course which, as is known, forbids peace-time deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory. In the front ranks of those who oppose these plans, which endanger the cause of peace in northern Europe, stand the Norwegian Communist Party, the Norwegian Committee for Peace created in 1977 and other progressive organizations.

The events taking place in the north European Continent are generating growing interest on the part of international observers. The working of the North Sea oil deposits and the distinctive features of Norway's geographical position suggest that the weight carried by the country in the world economy and politics has a tendency to increase. How Norway will develop in the future and what its relations with other states will be will depend largely on decisions to be taken in the next few years. Existing experience shows that the positive contribution of each country to the cause of European peace and security is not necessarily directly proportional to the size of its population or territory....

PAPER CALLS FOR 'OVERALL CLEANING' OF EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT

LD300918Y Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: Western Countries Should Have Their Say"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 30, TASS--The problem of environmental protection is more clearly assuming an international aspect in Europe as, perhaps, nowhere else. The ecological situation in the continent can be radically improved only on the basis of the all-out concord of socialist and capitalist countries, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stressed.

A little less than three years ago, the newspaper recalls, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the idea that all-European congresses be held with a view to study and outline ways of cooperation in three spheres: environmental protection, transport and energy. In the opinion of Soviet specialists, at the environmental protection congress it would be expedient to discuss questions of long-distance transnational transfer of contaminating substances in the air and water media, development of waste-free and or little-waste technological processes, the use in plant-growing of chemical fertilisers and toxic chemicals, which affect, specifically, the condition of inland water reservoirs and ground waters. A program of joint actions in protection of the sea medium can be a subject of consideration. It is proposed to form an all-European system of stations that would keep an eye over the changes taking place in the atmosphere under the impact of transnational contaminations, and also to elaborate a single appropriate measuring equipment and, possibly, the common criteria of appraising the condition of the environment.

"It is not difficult to see that all these proposals meet the vital needs of the European countries and create a vast sphere of joint activities, that would also favourably affect the development of political relations between them," the newspaper points out. But inside the Common Market there are influential forces that should like to make prospects of advantageous cooperation dependent on "tractability" of socialist states in the sphere of the notorious "human rights, "freedom of information" and the like. And since it has long been clear to everybody that the countries of socialism cannot be forced to trade in principles, there involuntarily comes the unambiguous conclusion: The proponents of such a course are, in all appearance, against the all-European cooperation in general.

"The Western countries should have their say," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses. "Exactly in Western countries decisions should be taken which will make it possible, at long last, to start 'an over-all cleaning' of the European Continent".

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Dinner for Al-Asad

LD051758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Hafiz al-Asad attended the dinner with those Syrian state officials accompanying him on his trip; Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, also attended.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Ponomarev and Chernenko; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad made speeches at the dinner, which were listened to with great attention and received with applause.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD052219Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 5 October dinner in the Kremlin for Syrian President al-Asad--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, esteemed Syrian friends, comrades!

Allow me to cordially welcome to Moscow our friend and outstanding statesmen and politician from the Arab world, Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

This time you, Comrade al-Asad, have arrived in Moscow not only as the leader of the Syrian Arab Republic. You also speak on behalf of the other parties to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which at its Damascus conference discussed the present crucial moment in the development of the situation in the Middle East.

Indeed, a need to exchange opinions on the obtaining situation does exist. The imperialists and their accomplices in the Middle East have staged a series of diplomatic actions with the object of breaking the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli talks through a separate deal, thus circumventing a just, comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

We have said more than once, and we would like to say it once against most definitely: The road of separate talks and concessions to the aggressor does not bring peace any closer. It only aggravates the situation in the Middle East still further. There will be no reliable Middle East peace until the reasons for the Arab-Israeli conflict are removed, until the consequences of the Israeli aggression are eliminated.

The organizers of separate deals act as if there were no other Arab countries in the Middle East besides Egypt, the leadership of which obediently bows to U.S.-Israeli diktat. However, the Arabs are not submissive pawns in a game, but masters of their own destiny. No one will succeed in insuring a firm settlement of the Middle East conflict without them, for them and contrary to their legitimate rights and interests.

In the obtaining situation, there is no more topical task than that of rallying and activating all forces that are resisting the capitulatory, anti-Arab line in Middle East affairs and are coming out for the acquisition of peace and confidence in the immediate future for the peoples of the Middle East. The clearly expressed will of all who cherish the interests of all Arabs and the cause of lasting and just peace in the Middle East must help bring to reason those who search for a solution to the problems along devious and dishonest roads of separate deals. It is in this light that we regard the decisions of the recent Damascus conference of a number of heads of Arab states and the PLO leadership. I would like to emphasize that objectively the doors are still open for a just solution to the Middle East problem. It is the road of the Geneva conference, set up specifically to solve the cardinal problems of a comprehensive peace settlement in that area.

But such a settlement must mean Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967. The Arab people of Palestine shall get an opportunity to set up their national home, their own state. The strictest international guarantees regarding the security of all states in that area without any exception, must be given.

Along this road we are prepared to cooperate with the other parties to the Geneva conference--including, of course, the PLO. And if Washington, it seems, is inclined to forget about the Geneva conference--that it has two co-chairmen, the Soviet Union and the United States, with all rights and duties flowing from this--we remember this well and will act accordingly.

We will continue to pursue a consistent line for the elimination of the dangerous military seat in the Middle East--all the more so, since this region is in immediate proximity to our borders as well as those of the other Warsaw Pact countries.

Thus our line organically fits in with the struggle the Soviet Union is undeviatingly waging for an end to the arms race and for real disarmament; for the elimination of the seats of military threat; for deepening detente and extending it to all areas. Esteemed Comrade President, the Soviet Union, Syria and the other progressive Arab countries are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and reaction, and for peace, freedom and independence of the peoples. And this is no time-serving feature, but the community, tried-and-tested by time, of the fundamental long-term interests--in other words, the strategic line of a policy hammered out in joint struggle.

The Soviet Union highly assesses the Syrian leadership's course for utmost development and consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between our countries. On our part, we are also prepared to more widely extend the framework of our all-round cooperation and, above all, in the political sphere, to search for a mutually advantageous solution to the practical problems that life itself is raising before us. We are in favor of a dynamic development of cooperation in international affairs with Syria and other Arab states.

I propose a toast: To the health of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Syrian president; to the cohesion of the Arab countries and peoples in the struggle for the triumph of justice, lasting peace in the Middle East and friendship between the Soviet and Arab peoples.

Al-Asad Dinner Speech

LD052337Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at Kremlin dinner on 5 October--read by announcer; passage within brackets, which was indistinct in Moscow Radio version, was supplied from identical report carried on Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 2115 GMT]

[Text] With every visit we pay to the Soviet Union, we feel the sentiments of friendship that bind us and receive the traditional Soviet hospitality. We have felt this during our previous meetings in Moscow and in the other SSR's we have visited. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has now again expressed these sentiments. We have listened to his welcoming speech with deep gratitude. His words have left a good impression because they were motivated by the sentiments I have referred to. In addition, we are convinced of their sincerity.

When a complex situation emerges, the meeting of friends becomes more necessary. [In such a situation, and out of the traditional friendship and close relations existing between Syria and the Soviet Union, we have been accustomed to meet and hold consultations in order to assess the situation, reach conclusions and adopt appropriate stands. Our meeting to exchange views on the best ways to confront the plans of imperialism, Zionism and their servants aimed at imposing capitulation] in the Middle East is now necessary and useful because the region is passing through a dangerous and premeditatedly planned turning point embodied in the defeatist separate accords reached in Camp David, which deal a blow to the Arab national liberation struggle.

This meeting acquires further importance because it takes place after the evaluation of this dangerous situation at the Conference of Steadfastness and Confrontation in Damascus. No doubt you are familiar with that meeting's evaluation of the accords reached at Camp David.

In light of objective facts and realistic analysis, we saw these agreements as collusion, within the context of which capitulation and submission by the Egyptian ruler were used to impose capitulation on the Arab nation under the pretext of peace and to consolidate Israeli occupation of Arab lands occupied in 1967. All this was accomplished by deceptive propaganda and by overlooking of facts. As a result, the settlement of the separate defeat that the Egyptian ruler succumbed to is being depicted as though it were an important step and a suitable framework for a comprehensive peace agreement.

Participants in the Camp David meeting appropriated the right to take decisions and sign agreements on behalf of those whom they do not and cannot represent. They made the Arab lands and the rights of the Palestinian Arab people objects to be bargained over. In this way they ignored the will of the Arab nation, which was manifested in the resolutions of Arab summit meetings--especially the Algiers and Rabat summits. They also contradicted UN resolutions and worked in a way that contradicts the opinion of the international community.

We are confident and always declare that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be established through a comprehensive settlement in which all concerned parties participate--including the Palestinian Arab people, represented by the PLO. Separate resolutions only hinder progress toward peace, create new obstacles and harden Israel's intransigence and hard attitude, consequently moving peace in our region further away.

Therefore, we announce that the road to peace is a comprehensive settlement based on UN resolutions in this respect. These resolutions have defined the road to a comprehensive settlement by calling for a peace conference under UN auspices to be chaired by the USSR and the United States with participation by all concerned parties. Because of the dangerous situation that has emerged as a result of the Camp David agreements, the Third Conference of the Heads of State of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front adopted decisions calling for mobilization of all capabilities and resources of the Arab countries to eliminate the traces of these agreements and calling on Arab countries to carry out their national duty in this field.

Settlement in our region should be the outcome of the free will of our nation; we shall not accept decisions imposed by force on our people, decisions which humiliate the will of the Arab nations and threaten the future of our generations. We will struggle against such a settlement with all the means at our disposal.

The front greatly praised the role played by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and noted the importance of consolidating cooperation between them and the Arab countries that are struggling against aggression and capitulation. Therefore, one of the resolutions of the Third Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front includes a call to consolidate relations between front members and the friendly socialist countries, led by the USSR.

In the name of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front I want to confirm particularly our great appreciation of the principled and firm attitude always adopted by the USSR in supporting our just cause and struggle to liberate the occupied Arab lands and recover the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, an attitude that has been in the CPSU resolutions.

I cannot fail to mention here the great personal contribution of our dear friend Leonid Brezhnev. I would like to say also that the cohesion between the forces struggling against aggression acquires greater importance at a time when imperialism is trying to create a new hotbed of conflict in our region and in other parts of the world.

While we begin our consultations today on the dangerous development of events in our region, we also want--we intend--to show such interest in the issues of consolidating the ties of friendship and cooperation with the USSR on a bilateral basis. We are satisfied with the development of bilateral relations because they carry in themselves the elements of development, growth and progress in the interests of both peoples. These relations have borne substantial fruit and we are confident that their yield will be even greater.

We have always been and will remain together in the united ranks of the forces struggling against aggression, exploitation and racism, and for freedom, peace and justice. Our march along this road is a practical implementation of the principles and resolutions of our parties and the embodiment of the will of our two peoples.

Finally, President Hafiz al-Asad toasted the health of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the consolidation of the joint struggle of the forces working for freedom, peace and justice in this region and in the entire world, and toasted Arab-Soviet friendship.

Talks End; Communique Issued

LD061144Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

["Ending of Soviet-Syrian Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--Talks by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov with General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, ended in the Kremlin today.

The discussion of the situation in the Middle East was continued in the course of the talks that passed in a friendly atmosphere. The USSR and Syria condemned the attempts of a separate settlement to the detriment of the lawful interests of the Arab peoples and stressed the need of a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement that can be achieved only with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

President Hafiz al-Asad informed the Soviet side about the conference of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, held in Damascus on September 20-23, and about the decisions adopted at it. He emphasized that the participants in the conference--heads of progressive Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization--categorically rejected the documents prepared in Camp David and condemned the capitulatory course of the present Egyptian leadership.

The Soviet side noted the important positive role of the conference in Damascus for strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of progressive Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the struggle against intrigues of imperialism and anti-Arab separate deals. It was confirmed again that the USSR will further give support to Syria and other Arab countries coming out for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The sides studied the main directions of the development of the friendly Soviet-Syrian relations. It was noted with much satisfaction that cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic is successfully developing in various fields. The USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic stressed their firm striving to steadily advance further, to expand and strengthen the bonds of friendship linking the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

The sides agreed on the text of a joint communique that will be published in the press.

Al-Asad Leaves for Home

LD061330Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Syrian party-government delegation led by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, has left Moscow for home.

At the airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, Hafiz al-Asad was seen off by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defense, marshal of the Soviet Union.

At the airport a guard of honor was formed and the anthems of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union were played.

Soviet television carried reportage of the departure from Moscow of the Syrian party-government delegation which paid an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA CITES SYRIAN 'STEADFASTNESS', USSR FRIENDSHIP

LD061135Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[O. Volgin article: "Damascus' Steadfastness"]

[Text] The fifth anniversary of the start of the 1973 Israeli-Arab war is approaching. It was the fourth war in this part of the world in the past 30 years, unleashed by Israeli expansionists seeking to build their prosperity at the expense of the Arab peoples. In October 1973 Israeli radio announced to the entire Near East: "Arab troops have crossed our borders. We are engaged in fierce fighting with the enemy on our territory." Our borders, our territory? People thought they had misheard. But no. What the Tel Aviv rulers meant by their territory was the Arab ancestral land captured as a result of the perfidious aggression in 1967.

But this was not enough for them. With the support of international Zionsim, Tel Aviv tried to extend the occupied territory at Syria's expense by unleashing a new war against the Arabs.

The author of these lines happened to be in Damascus at the time. The Israeli aggressor was only 60 km from the Syrian capital. Therefore, Damascus became a frontline city on the first day of the war--6 October. Car headlights were painted dark blue. A blackout was introduced. Shelling could be heard at the front. The faces of the residents of Damascus were concentrated and grim.... They did not leave their home town despite the direct proximity of combat operations. Disregarding disrupted supplies, tradesmen did not raise the prices of goods.

Several Israeli aircraft got through to Damascus on 9 October and barbarously bombed civilian targets. The ancient city was stained with the blood of peaceful, unarmed people--old men, women and children. But the steadfastness of the townspeople was not shaken.

Despite constant air raids, the residents of Damascus worked indefatigably in enterprises, establishments and hospitals, were on duty in civil defense detachments and assisted bombing raid casualties. The city lived in grim but measured life. People could only wonder at the falsity of Israeli radio commentators who maintained that Damascus was totally demoralized, that panic reigned among the remaining inhabitants and that famine had set in.

I was fortunate enough to observe the Syrians' delighted reaction when enemy Phantoms, Skyhawks and Mirages were shot down over the city. The myth of Israel's invincibility, of the supremacy of its aircraft in the skies and of the Israeli soldiers' superiority over the Arab soldier, was debunked in the skies of Damascus and on the Golan Heights. This was also evidenced by the dispirited faces of captured Israeli pilots, soldiers and officers of other categories of troops shown on the capital city's television.

One of the results of the October 1973 war was the exposure of the fabrications of the enemies of Arab-Soviet friendship about the imperfection of Soviet weapons. After this war the Arabs had no doubts left as to their power and their superiority over the aggressor's weapons.

And so the vaunted Israeli army did not fulfill Tel Aviv's orders--to capture the Syrian capital. Damascus did not fall but dealt the aggressors a worthy rebuff.

The steadfastness of Damascus, displayed in the heroism of Syrian soldiers and reinforced by the courage of its inhabitants, relied on the political and military aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and on pan-Arab solidarity. Syria and Egypt were supported by practically all Arab countries, regardless of their political orientation. Iraqi troops arrived at the Syrian-Israeli front, and Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait sent military subunits. Active use was also made of the "oil weapon": The oil-producing Arab states imposed an embargo on oil deliveries to the United States and the Netherlands--Israel's open allies.

The Syrian people emerged strengthened and tempered from their ordeal by fire. They liberated part of their ancestral lands. Determination strengthened among the broad masses to totally expel the Israeli aggressors from the occupied Arab territories and to insure the legitimate rights of the fraternal people of Palestine. Taking account of its war experience, Syria advocated the need for further strengthening of the pan-Arab front and for joint action to successfully resolve the Near East problem. This line, actively pursued by President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, a consistent fighter for the sacred cause of the Arab peoples, was approved at the conference of Arab state leaders held in Rabat in 1974. Loyalty to the decisions of the Rabat conference on the part of all its participants, with the immutable support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, has enabled the Arabs to counter most effectively the military, economic and political pressure of U.S. imperialism and world Zionism.

Realizing what a threat Arab unity poses to their interests in the Near East and in adjacent regions of Asia and Africa, Washington and Tel Aviv have made energetic efforts over the past 5 years to undermine unity. It is in this light that we should also regard the deal recently reached at Camp David by the United States and Israel with As-Sadat, who has taken the path of betraying the interests of the Arab peoples and directly ignoring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, whose legitimate representative is the PLO.

In his speech in Baku, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave an exhaustive characterization of the new anti-Arab deal between Israel and Egypt formulated with Washington's active participation. "Whatever 'framework,'" L.I. Brezhnev said, "surrounds the separate deal, which covers the capitulation of one side and consolidates the fruits of the other's aggression--Israel's aggression--it is capable merely of making the situation in the Near East still more explosive."

The Egyptian-Israeli agreements signed at Camp David are a serious new test of Arab steadfastness in the struggle against the Zionist-imperialist intrigues in the Near East. As the memorandum of Lebanon's national-patriotic forces points out, Syria and the Palestine resistance movement are an insurmountable obstacle in the way of realizing these dangerous plans. These days the world press, radio and television are again speaking of the steadfastness of Damascus, bearing in mind the position of the countries belonging to the national steadfastness and rejection front. The participants in the meeting in Damascus declared their determination to continue the struggle for the legitimate national rights of the Arabs and for lasting and just peace in the Near East and called for a rebuff to be dealt to As-Sadat's perfidious policy and for the sinister plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to be thwarted. The attempts by certain mass news media of Western powers which lay claim to objectivity, to distort the positions of the national steadfastness and rejection front and to split it can mislead no one.

The steadfastness of Damascus today is the determination of Arab progressive and all patriotic forces to close their ranks in the struggle for the true independence of the Arab East and for the honor and dignity of the Arabs. In this strugle, they will always find in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, a loyal and dependable friend and a consistent defender of their interests.

LEBANESE CRISIS, EGYPTIAN CABINET RESHUFFLE LINKED TO CAMP DAVID

Rassadin on Link

LD052138Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Report from Lebanon by Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] What is happening in Beirut and other Lebanese cities surpasses the very worst days of the 1975-76 civil war. As previously, the clashes were provoked by the rightwing Christian elements. One more parallel can also be drawn: 3 years ago Lebanon plunged into chaos following the signing of the separate agreement between Israel and Egypt on the Sinai Peninsula. How armed provocations are staged following the conclusion of the separate agreement between the United States, Egypt and Israel at Camp David. The Camp David accords have (?glued) Egypt, once and for all, to Israel and have given Israel a free hand to act against Lebanon and other Arab countries.

Israel's policy in Lebanon is aimed at smashing the Palestinians there; it is aimed at partitioning the country and expanding the area under the control of the rightwing. Israel has already set up a rightwing Christian enclave in southern Lebanon. In the north the inter-Arab peacekeeping force has become an obstacle in the way of Israeli schemes. It is against this force that the rightwingers are now fighting in Beirut, but they are not the only instigators and organizers of the conspiracy against Lebanon. Everything seems to be going in accordance with a well rehearsed scenario. Israel is providing the rightist elements with military support; the rightists are bringing the situation in Lebanon to the boiling point.

The United States is coming out with the initiative to convene an international conference [words indistinct] the Lebanese and other Arab nations(?their points of view). This initiative is nothing but an attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of Lebanon. This is how the political circles of Lebanon qualify the United States proposal. As Georges Hawi, a leader of the National Patriotic Forces, points out, the proposal aims at encouraging the convervative elements and is aimed at escalating tension. This in turn would enable the conservatives to win in the long run full power in the country with the help of the Israelis. The local [illegible] feels that the current conflict in Lebanon is the outcome of the explosive situation in the Middle East as a whole. The conflict is being fanned up by the rightists to suit the interests of the West, of Israel and the reactionaries.

The Lebanese have been living in a single unified state for centuries. Today an attempt is being made to force them to pay for the adventurist course of the rightwing leaders, the American strategic interests and Israel's expansionism as well as Egypt's separatist tactics, including the one demonstrated at Camp David.

Rising Bloodshed: Israeli Movement

LD051740Y Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 5, TASS--Ruins, fires, columns of smoke rising over warehouses, deserted streets filled with debris--such is the Lebanese capital these days. Day and night the firing never stops, explosions and shots ring out. As a result of provocations against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force perpetrated by detachments of the conservatives, combat operations are assuming an ever broader scope with every passing day. The fiercest battles took place yesterday in the Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Hadath and Baabdah districts. The environs of Beirut, as well as the western part of the city were also subjected to intensive artillery shelling. Several shells hit the presidential palace not long before the Lebanese Government was to meet there.

The greater part of the city is without power, water, telephone communication, and there is an acute shortage of food. The population seeks refuge in the cellars, afraid to come out into the streets in fear of snipers. The hospitals are overcrowded and can take no more wounded. Several hundred people died in the city in the last few days.

A statement issued by the command of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force says full responsibility for the new sharpening of the situation falls on the conservative detachments.

Alarming news comes in from the south of the country where the right-wing Christian forces strive to provoke still another armed conflict. They again opened heavy gunfire on An-Nabatiyah and surround areas. Commander Haddad of the so-called army for the protection of south Lebanon, threatened to start combat operations against the U.N. provisional forces unless the "shooting at Christians in Beirut" is ceased.

The local press reports that there is an increased concentration of Israeli troops and military technology on the borders of Israel with Syria and Lebanon. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli armoured units crossed the Lebanese border in a number of points. Yesterday the aggressor's tanks were seen in the district of Arkubah.

Local observers link the escalation of tension with attempts by right-wing circles to achieve the withdrawal of inter-Arab peace-keeping forces from Lebanon and to establish their control over the country or at least divide Lebanon with Israel's support.

New York, October 5, TASS--The steep sharpening of the political situation in Lebanon is directly linked with the results of the Camp David separate accords, it is noted in U.N. circles. D. Middleton, the military commentator of the New York TIMES, also admitted this when, referring to "sources close to the British and French governments" he wrote today that the refusal of the participants in the Camp David meeting to deal with the Palestine problem was one of the main factors which led to the resumption of combat operations in Lebanon.

The separate deal concluded by the U.S., Israel and Egypt, prompted the right-wing groupings in Lebanon to unleash a civil war. Everything indicates that Tel Aviv and certain Western forces seek to take advantage of the present events in Lebanon for pressuring countries--members of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, to break their opposition to the Camp David accords.

Egyptian Public Criticizes Accord

LD052317Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Current reports from Cairo indicate that the reaction of Egyptian public opinion to the agreements of surrender signed at Camp David with Israel is very far from orchestrated official optimism. The National Progressive and Unionist Party released a detailed analysis criticizing these agreements. The organ of the Muslim Brotherhood AD-DA'WAH also strongly criticized the Camp David agreements. The chief editor of this magazine ('Umar at-Tilmisani), said in an article that the agreements fully comply with Israeli interests. Independent member of the People's Assembly Kamal Ahmad expressed frank disapproval of the agreements that contradict Arab interests.

Moreover, one cannot help noticing that the post of foreign minister in the new Egyptian Cabinet still remains vacant. It is well known that former Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil resigned in protest over the Camp David agreements. It now looks as if none of the experienced Egyptian diplomats, well aware of the seriousness of the current foreign policy of As-Sadat, is particularly eager to take this post. The Egyptian authorities have done their utmost to silence the voice of domestic opposition and not to let the Egyptian people know the truth about Camp David. The officially controlled press strongly attacks the National Grouping Party and at the request of President as-Sadat member of parliament Kamal Ahmad, who openly criticized the Egyptian-Israeli agreements, was banned from attending 10 sessions of the People's Assembly. In the opinion of those who have been following events, the new Cabinet is formed in such a way as to ensure maximum support for President as-Sadat.

Even the Saudi press, which criticized Egypt's capitulationist policy, particularly with regard to the Palestinian question, earned the wrath of the Egyptian authorities. The Qatar News Agency said that these authorities banned the Saudi AR-RIYADH from entering Egypt. The agency said that other Saudi publications also experienced such a ban.

Reshuffle in Egyptian Government

LD052006Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 5, TASS--The composition of the new Egyptian Government formed by Mustafa Khalil, ex-general secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, has been announced here. This is the third major reshuffle of the Egyptian Cabinet in the past year.

Only 12 out of the 32 ministers of the former government have been included in the new cabinet. The post of the head of the Foreign Ministry remains vacant after the resignation of Mi. Kamil, who expressed disagreement with the conclusion of the Camp-David deal.

Al-Jamasi has lost the post of vice-premier, war minister and minister for the armaments industry. As Isma'il Fahmi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, who was dismissed the other day, he has been appointed to a purely honorary post of adviser of the president for military matters. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, head of the Egyptian intelligence, has become the new minister for defence.

Nothing is reported about the fate of the ex-Premier Salim, who concurrently held in his time the post of minister for internal affairs. He, apparently, failed to cope with his tasks of galvanising the "open-doors policy", which is bogged down, launching a "democratic experiment" in the form of a multipartisan [as received] system and ensuring "social peace". On the contrary, the lot of the working masses aggravated still further during his term of office, which brought about mass popular unrest in January 1977.

New York, October 5, TASS--Commenting on the reshuffle of the Egyptian Cabinet, a New York TIMES correspondent says that the removal from top military posts of Al-Jamasi, who has also been dismissed from the post of commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and of Fahmi suggests that there is dissatisfaction with the Camp-David Egyptian-Israeli agreements among the military circles.

Call for Geneva Conference

LD031254Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--"Any attempts anywhere, in Israel, Egypt or the United States, to exclude this or that legitimate participant from a settlement of the Middle East issue, to sacrifice their interests, impose his terms upon them, will not produce anything good. Irrespective of any 'framework', a separate deal, which covers up the surrender of one side and strengthens the fruit of the aggression of the other, the aggression of Israel, as Leonid Brezhnev remarked in Baku, can only make the situation in the Middle East still more explosive", the Moscow newspaper TRUD says today, replying to questions from its readers concerning the possible consequences of the tripartite Camp David agreement for the Arab world.

These days, the Arab world declares once again that the Middle East needs a comprehensive settlement and not separate deals. There is only one way leading to genuine peace in the Middle East region: complete liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967, recognition and implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, safeguarding of the security of all Middle East countries. Special machinery exists for realisation of these provisions: the Geneva peace conference, the newspaper emphasises.

'GREAT PROBLEMS' WILL FACE NEW PRESIDENT OF KENYA

LD052110Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A national conference of Kenya's ruling party, KANU, opens on Friday. We now bring you a comment from our writer on African affairs, Andrey (Dagushev).

The main and practically the only question on the agenda of the conference is the election of the KANU president and nominating a candidate for the presidential elections in Kenya. In actual fact, however, the KANU conference will be electing the new president of the country. In the absence of any legal opposition, the candidate of the ruling party will be unopposed for the post of the president and prime minister.

At a press conference on the 7th of September, the acting KANU secretary-general, Robert Matano, said the name of the new KANU chairman will be announced to the general prosecutor and the man elected by the party will then be proclaimed the new president of the republic.

Political observers all agree that the outcome of the elections is practically decided already. The vice president, Daniel Arap Moi, who is now the acting president, has received unanimous support in the top echelons of the party and government. He is supported even by those persons who have been seen by the local and foreign press as the potential rivals and possible successors to Kenyatta. This unanimity about the new president is caused by his well-known views, his support for the official course conducted by Jomo Kenyatta and also by his statements in recent times. In his capacity as the vice president, Daniel Arap Moi has become known as a champion of the capitalist way of development for his country. In his statement in September, he kept saying that the country will continue to pursue its traditional foreign and domestic policies.

Political observers at home and abroad all agree that when he comes to power, the new president will face far greater problems than his predecessor and this is not just because of the great popularity of the late president. There is no denying that fact that the name of Jomo Kenyatta was linked in the minds of his people, with the heroic independence struggle, especially in the early years after independence. The president was also known for his attempts to find his own way of dealing with the harsh colonial legacy and leading Kenya to prosperity. Today the people of the republic are eager to see the fruits of this policy.

There is every reason to expect that the new president and his government will take steps to stabilize the situation in the country. In his latest statements, Daniel Arap Moi and other members of his Cabinet made a dozen promises to that effect. It's also quite clear, however, that the people of Kenya feel that there's only one way of resolving the social, economic and domestic policy problems of their country. This is a way of conducting fundamental economic reforms, dropping the one-sided foreign policy orientation, putting an end to foreign company domination and taking measures of the democratization of the public and political life.

SOMALI OPPOSITION MOVEMENT CLAIMS GROWING SUPPORT

LD051644Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 5, TASS--The movement against the military dictatorship of Siad Barre, whose adventurist course has led the country into an impasse and put it on the verge of an economic collapse, is growing wider in Somalia.

This has been stated at a press conference here by representatives of the Somali opposition movement--a broad coalition which affiliates the opponents of the regime inside the country and abroad.

The Somali rulers are embittering repressions against the populations: They carry out wholesale arrests, put behind prison bars all people suspected of "being not loyal"--men, women and children, said Ali Barre Jama, one of the leaders of the movement. Simultaneously they talk profusely in Mogadiscio of an imaginary threat from....the Soviet Union and Cuba. This is nothing but pure invention, he stressed. For the dictators it has already become a tradition to speak of a "communist menace" when they lose the confidence of their own people and when they have nothing else to do but to hope for Western countries' support.

The Somali opposition movement will soon hold its first congress which will approve the political programme, said former Secretary of State for Education of Somalia Hassan Ali Mire. Our main objective is elimination of the Siad Barre repressing regime, the holding of free elections and formation of a representative government. We intend to maintain friendly relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, to carry out a policy of non-alignment and neutrality.

We believe, stressed Hassan Ali Mire, that the main efforts should be aimed at economic and social development, at genuine democratization of political and social life. These aims and ideals enlist support of the overwhelming majority of Somalia's population. The proof of that is active formation throughout the country of resistance echelons, including in the army, the stronghold of the regime. The resistance movement is a powerful force which the dictator will be unable to break, despite all repressions and persecutions.

PRC'S ANTI-VIETNAM POLICY SCORED; SRV'S RESISTANCE PRAISED

OW041323Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Article by station observer Leontyev]

[Text] Everyone is well aware that the Chinese chauvinists are in the dangerous habit of causing complications for their neighbors and that their policy is to display their aggressiveness along their border.

As has been noted, over the past 20 years the number of armed clashes and conflicts caused by China on its borders with neighboring countries is greater than the total of similar incidents in the entire world. Vietnam has become a target for Peking's armed provocations and big-nation chauvinism and hegemonism.

After 30 years of war, the whole world sees a Vietnam which has been wounded often but is unsubmissive and not only undefeated, but victorious and proud of its victories, national reunification and independence. However, the present Chinese mandarins do not like to see such a Vietnam. They regard Vietnam as a lost territory to be retaken. The Maoist clique is recklessly attempting to follow the U.S. imperialist aggressors' example by sabotaging the building of a unified and independent Socialist Vietnam. It wants to establish its domination in Vietnam, which will then open the road for an invasion of all of Southeast Asia.

Even before the American withdrawal from Saigon the Chinese began to set foot in Phnom Penh in an attempt at using their lackeys and puppets to start aggression against Vietnam. Over the past 3 years, the sound of gunfire has been heard along the 700-km Vietnam-Kampuchea border. Kampuchea's artillery has savagely shelled Vietnamese cities and villages, penetrated deep into Vietnamese territory and massacred innocent people, including women and children. In September 1978, Phnom Penh army units committed new aggressive acts, firing artillery and mortar shells into many densely populated areas of Vietnam and infiltrating Vietnamese territory in many places.

Kampuchea would not have dared attack Vietnam if it was not backed by Peking. At present, everyone knows that it is Peking that has incited Kampuchea to attack Vietnam and has assisted Kampuchea by boosting the Kampuchean Armed Forces from 3 to 20 divisions and by training and arming these forces.

According to the Singapore paper the STRAITS TIMES, there are now about 10,000 Chinese troops and 6,000 Chinese military advisers in Kampuchea controlling this country's armed forces. Chinese ships have transported military aircraft, tanks, heavy artillery and so forth to Kompong Som harbor. The Peking authorities have not dared publicly admit this fact, but have sought to make Vietnam understand that Peking is assisting Kampuchea.

After realizing that Kampuchea's attacks and the Chinese troops' threats have failed to frighten Vietnam, the Peking authorities have decided to open another front against Vietnam along the 1,200-km Vietnam-China border. In recent months, under the pretext of protecting Chinese residents, the Peking authorities have committed armed provocations against Vietnam. The Maoist clique has mustered near the border tens of thousands of Hoa people who lived in Vietnam. Recently, Peking's henchmen had incited and coerced Hoa people to leave for China, but the Peking authorities are now plotting to send them back to Vietnam.

Among these people are thousands of bad elements who have been trained particularly for provocation and sabotage activities and entrusted with creating disturbances and disorder in Vietnam. Peking has used them to instigate bloody border incidents while sending Chinese troops to infiltrate Vietnamese territory near the border, open fire, throw handgrenades, terrorize innocent people and destroy many projects along the border. Chinese military aircraft have violated Vietnam's airspace while Chinese war vessels have encroached into Vietnam's territorial waters. According to the New York TIMES, over the past months, the Chinese 5th Zone Fleet has been strengthened and many vessels of this fleet are presently making shows of force near Vietnam's coast.

Recently, Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, denounced China for mustering troops in fortified areas to direct their spearhead at Vietnam. The PRC's leaders have declared that everyone knows that China loves peace. This is not true, because China is really aggressive. The Peking powerholders have inherited hegemonistic ambitions and bellicosity from Mao Tse-Tung. Moreover, they have refused to understand that this is very desperate and dangerous.

In the face of China's crude policy of big-nation chauvinism and Kampuchea's provocative acts instigated by Peking, the heroic Vietnamese people are determined to protect their sovereignty and independence.

The Soviet people fully support Vietnam's just cause. Comrade Brezhnev stated: At present, the Vietnamese people are being unjustly and rudely pressured from outside. We reassert our resolute support for fraternal Vietnam's efforts toward building a new society, improving the people's living conditions, protecting the SRV's impregnable sovereignty and consolidating the international position of the SRV, a steadfast outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN ATTACKS PRC, CAMBODIAN POLICY AGAINST VIETNAM

LD041332Y Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 4, TASS-An article on the situation in Kampuchea was printed in the newspaper NHAN DAN of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Phnom Penh leaders, the paper notes, belong to the category of people who say that black is white and try to pass off lies for truth in an attempt to cover up their unseemly actions and to ascribe them to others. They learned this from their teachers and patrons from the "celestial empire," that is China. Following the policy of their masters, the Phnom Penh rulers invented the story about the external danger, launched a campaign of rude slander against Vietnam and are expanding the border war. But they will not be able to deceive the world public and the people of Kampuchea which is ever more resolutely opposing the repressions in the country.

The world public is closely following the situation in Kampuchea and is very worried by the new, extensive repressions in that country. At the same time, the paper continues, the regime in Kampuchea is living through an acute crisis. This barracks-type regime modelled on Chinese Maoist communes, is in danger of collapse.

Being alarmed by the situation in which its vassals have found themselves, Peking is sending into Kampuchea its men, arms and equipment to suppress the Kampuchean people which is rising to struggel. In order to cover up the new wave of cruel repressions in the country, the Kampuchean leaders have again resorted to slanderous concoctions against Vietnam. The sway of terror in Kampuchea and the expansion of the border war against Vietnam are two aspects of one and the same policy which, in turn, is a component part of Peking's hegemonistic ambitions.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is clear and just, NHAN DAN stresses. Vietnam comes out for the peaceful solution of all problems existing in the relations with Kampuchea on the basis of previously made Vietnamese proposals. These proposals remain in force, as it was stated by a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on October 1.

KORNILOV SCORES KAMPUCHEA'S REPETITION OF PEKING'S 'PROPAGANDA'

LD051456Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 October--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"The Soviet Union has a global strategy, a component part of which is the seizure of Southeast Asia." "When it has seized Kampuchea, the USSR will begin its attack on other Asian countries." "The Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists have concocted a strategy to seize Kampuchea." Is this the latest dish of slander cooked up in Peking's fume-filled propaganda kitchen? No. The delirous fabrications in question were drawn from a speech by Pol Pot made recently in the Kampuchean capital, Phnom Penh.

The old proverb says that you can tell a man by the company he keeps. The union between the Kampuchean ruling clique and Peking is now no secret, and it is not surprising that one can clearly hear a Peking accent in Pol Pot's speeches. For it was Peking which, in pursuing an aggressive, hegemonistic policy toward neighboring states, making territorial claims on them and trying to mask its own great-power course, invented the ill-intentioned myth of "Soviet expansionism."

It is Peking, committing one provocation after the other against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, inciting the Kampuchean authorities to commit similar provocations, and wishing, as they say, to lay its own fault at someone else's door, that is trying to circulate the fabrication about Vietnamese "aggressiveness." It is well-known that the Maoists have long been sending the Kampuchean leaders their "advisers" and arms which are used for attacks against Vietnam. And could it not be that Peking slipped in the "speech" for Pol Pot in one of its arms consignments?

It is characteristic that the slanderous verbiage culled from the arsenal of Maoist propaganda and regurgitated in Phnom Penh was immediately picked up in Peking and is now being zealously exaggerated by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. But for whom, one wonders, are these fabrications about "Soviet expansionism" intended?

The international public, including that in Asia, decisively rejects these fabrications as the fruit of the evil-intentioned fantasy of Peking's propaganda. Neither can there be any doubt that the Maoist inventions set in motion by Pol Pot do not in any way express the views of the Kampuchean people themselves, the revolutionaries and communists of that country and all those who are now coming out in an increasingly active and resolute fashion against the anti-popular policy of the present Kampuchean elite, and against its genuflections before the Peking militarists.

Rehashing the fabrications of the Peking slanderers, Pol Pot has yet again affirmed what is already well-known--Kampuchea has in full measure become the object of Maoist experiments in Southeast Asia, while the country's rulers are increasingly turning into puppets in Peking's hands and playing the dishonorable role of the Maoists' mouthpiece.

PROGRESS IN SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE REVIEWED

OW051456Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Konstantinov commentary]

[Excerpts] In recent years the Soviet Union has entered a new phase in economic cooperation with foreign countries. This new phase is characterized by increased cooperation, the multiplicity of its forms, its growing scope and its durability. These characteristics hold true with economic exchanges between the USSR and Japan.

In Soviet--Japanese economic cooperation, agreements or contracts are signed under a "compensation method," which has been used extensively. A "compensation trade contract" is characterized, first of all, by a long-term credit which is used by the Soviet Union when it imports machinery, equipment, technical documents, licenses, technical know-how and various materials. Under this system, it is customary for the Soviet Union to pay for the imported goods with its exports. This type of exchange is carried out from a long-range perspective.

In building chemical, petrochemical, liquefied petroleum and pulp and paper, plants, the Soviet Union is receiving cooperation from Japan based on the "compensation method." Both sides recognize the reciprocal nature of this cooperation. "Compensation trade contracts" afford Japanese firms the possibility of receiving large orders. Moreover, the scale and length of the term of such contracts make it easier to make long-term forecasts of the market for various commodities. These benefits are particularly important to those Japanese firms that are reorganizing production and making large-scale investments. Large long-term orders are also conducive to increasing Japan's employment level. Another benefit of "compensation contracts" to Japanese firms is that the long-term supply of their products is insured under these contracts.

The Soviet Union is also interested in long-term cooperation with Japan based on the "compensation method." Under this form of cooperation, the Soviet Union can expedite development of the natural resources in Siberia and the Far East. At the same time, the Soviet Union attaches great political significance to this kind of cooperation. This is because the two countries must solidly trust each other in order to sign large, long-term contracts, and it is for this reason that each time a basic contract on economic cooperation is signed between the two countries it is accompanied by an exchange of documents in which the governments of the two countries assure that they will assist in the implementation of the contract. [passage omitted]

The Soviet market is very important to Japan. The Soviet Union accounts for over 40 percent of Japan's exports of chemical and petrochemical plants, nearly 40 percent of its large-diamenter steel pipe exports and approximately 20 percent of its knitwork and synthetic products. Compared with 2 years ago, the volume of trade between the USSR and Japan registered an 8.4-percent increase, last year the volume exceeded $3 billion. In the first half of 1978, the trade volume reached $1.68 billion.

A number of basic contracts stipulating cooperation under the "compensation method" in the development of forestry and mineral resources in Siberia and the Far East were signed in 1974 and 1975. Projects under these contracts are presently being carried out.

All this shows that generally, economic exchanges between the USSR and Japan are developing successfully. Nearly a year ago, the seventh USSR-Japan economic conference was held in Tokyo to review the implementation of the current basic contracts and set a new direction for future cooperation in concrete terms.

During the meeting, the Soviet Union proposed a project for developing on a larger scale the forestry resources in areas along the Baykal-Amur railway, which is under construction, and in the Far East. In the Soviet Union's opinion, the cooperation it receives from Japanese companies in building a pulp papermill concern in the Far East and in expanding the currently operating pulp papermill in Sakhalin is appropriate.

The Soviet Union has time and again proposed the conclusion of a government-to-government agreement on the principle of economic cooperation. The Soviet Union has concluded such agreements with several advanced capitalist nations, and their constructive role has been proven through their implementation.

Recently, Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sonoda expounded on the Japanese Government's intention to continue its policy of developing neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. However, as everyone knows, the problem lies in practical action, not in words. The Soviet Union believes that true, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan should be solidly based on a treaty. It also believes that this is possible.

Speaking at the plenary session of the 33d UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that the Soviet Union's policy toward Japan is principled and will remain unchanged. He added: We hope to establish good relations and true, neighborliness with Japan, and we urge Japan to reciprocate promptly.

JAPANESE GROUP SENDS ANTINEUTRON BOMB MESSAGE TO CARTER

LD060856Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 6, TASS--The all-Japan council for a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons addressed a message of protest against the stepped-up nuclear arms race and the production of neutron bomb to President Jimmy Carter of the United States. The recent decision by the U.S. Congress to approve the appropriation of funds for the creation of the neutron bomb, says the message, is evidence of the fact that U.S. administration has actually started the production of the neutron bomb and is pursuing the course for further nuclear arms buildup. The message demands that the U.S. administration immediately put an end to the nuclear arms race and ban the use of nuclear weapons.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION TOURS USSR

LD050803Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Japan"]

[Text] A delegation of Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] activists headed by (K. Kurayama), member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 20 through 30 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

In addition to Moscow, the guests visited the Uzbek SSR and Leningrad. During its visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises and social, consumer service and cultural institutions, the delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of communist building. The members of the delegation had talks in local party organs and Soviets of people's deputies. The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee International Department and the CPSU Central Committee International Department and the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

TSEDENBAL COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT UNDER SOCIALISM

LD051106Y Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--The living standards of the Mongolian working people are higher than the living standards of most Asian peoples, and they are several times higher than the living standards of the Chinese population, says Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. He contributed an article to the tenth issue of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA]. Our people, he goes on to say, live in an atmosphere of calm and confident work are free of all kinds of "lers" [as received] and upheavals, and this is the main things, of an atmosphere of war psychosis and misanthropy; they are reared in a spirit of proletarian internationalism, in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood of all peoples of (?the) planet.

Let us cit only three facts which give an idea of how Mongolian land has been transformed under people's power. In five minutes as much is now produced in the country as was throughout 1922. Average life expectancy in the Mongolian People's Republic has more than doubled in this period and now equals 65 years. In 1925, there were only two doctors in the entire country. Now there are 21 per 10,000 of the population, i.e. more than in such developed capitalist countries as Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Tsedenbal next described the favourable impact of the USSR and other socialist countries on the general development of the Mongolian People's Republic. It will be no exaggeration to say that practically the entire economy of Mongolia is developing under the favourable influence of cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA member-countries, he writes.

The Mongolian People's Republic has been participating in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance for only 16 years. During this period, the main production funds of the country (as estimated by the end of 1977) [words indistinct] per capita and industrial production went up 100 percent and gross industrial production rose, on the average, 8.1 per cent annually. In recent years alone, new industrial and agricultural complexes, railway lines and motor roads, cultural and service projects have been built in our country with assistance from CEMA member-countries.

The Mongolian People's Republic's participation in the work of CEMA agencies facilitates the propagation in our country of advanced [word indistinct] experience, which had been accumulated by the socialist country.

It must be said, Tsendebal emphasizes, that socialist economic integration does not belittle the role of national states or restrict their independence. On the contrary. it is developing within state-national framework in conditions of independence and sovereignty of the socialist states.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH TO AZERBAIJANI DELEGATION IN KIEV

AU041548Y Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[RATAU-attributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, at the 27 September meeting with the Azerbaijani SSR delegation visiting Kiev to participate in the Azerbaijani Literature and Art Days in the Ukraine]

[Text] Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, cordially welcomed the fraternal republic's envoys on behalf of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and wished them interesting meetings in the Soviet Ukraine, good health, prosperity and great creative successes.

The Soviet Ukraine's working people are receiving the Azerbaijani SSR cultural figures, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, immediately after a portentous event--the visit paid to the Azerbaijani capital city by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated the Azerbaijani comrades on the well-deserved high award presented to the glorious Azerbaijani capital city. He pointed out that the Ukraine's working people shared with the inhabitants of Baku their joy and pride that the fatherland's high award was presented to the city by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In his Baku speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev formulated concrete tasks of nationwide importance and gave a principled assessment of important international events. Like others all over the country, the Ukraine's communists and working people received that speech with satisfaction and full approval.

Our country's life, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed in continuation, is active and tireless. One of the main sources of our strength lies in friendship among fraternal peoples. We highly value this and, following great Lenin's behest, we cherish it and will always cherish it as the apple of the eye. Highly important in this respect is the organization of 10-day and weekly festivals of literature and art days of union republics. They have become a remarkable tradition, a brilliant proof of our party's triumphant Leninist nationalities policy.

The Ukraine's cultural links with Azerbaijan are rich and reach deep into history. But it is only under Soviet rule that truly extensive exchanges in cultural riches have been established between them. In the life of our republics there is hardly any sphere without close fraternal creative relations. Having noted that Azerbaijani literature and art were well known and admired in the Ukraine, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed the confidence that the Azerbaijani Literature and Art Days, which had begun in the republic, would help bring the cultures of the Azerbaijani and Ukrainian peoples ever closer together; would mutually enrich them; would strengthen friendship and unity between the working people of Azerbaijan and the Ukraine, among all our great motherland's peoples.

While telling the visitors about the Ukraine's past and present, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary emphasized the particular importance for the Uknainian people's historical destinies of such outstanding events as the Ukraine's reunion with Russia, the 325th anniversary of which is to be widely commemorated in January next year, the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the formation of the USSR. Only in the union of equal republics, the Ukraine being one of its initiators, in union cemented with the indissoluble link of brotherhood, have the Ukrainian people attained their complete freedom and independence, consolidated their socialist statehood and united all age-old Ukrainian lands in an integral state.

Striking facts and figures were quoted to show the development of the Ukraine's economy, science and culture under Soviet rule, the close cooperation and mutual assistance among the country's fraternal republics, including the Ukraine and Azerbaijan. Particular heed was paid to the fruitfulness of socialist competitions between the working people of Cherkassy and Sumgait, of the Boryslav and the Karadag oil and gasfield administrations, of the Odessa and the Sumgait superphosphate plants and of other enterprises, kolkhozes and rayons in both republics. It is also necessary to continue to expand our relations and to adopt each other's good experiences.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy told the visitors about the work performed by the republic's party organizations to mobilize the working people for implmenting the decision of the 25th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums, for fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan. He told of the high political and labor enthusiasm in the collectives of enterprises, projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and of scientific, educational and cultural establishments. This enthusiasm is convincing proof that the republic's working people unanimously approve our party's domestic and foreign policy, the fruitful activity of the party's Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at its head.

We would like Azerbaijani masters in the arts, the Ukranian CP Central Committee first secretary concluded, to fully perceive the hospitability of the Ukrainian people, their heartfelt respect and love. He asked the delegation members to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the Azerbaijani CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, to all industrious and talented Azerbaijani people.

ARMENIA'S DEMIRCHYAN MEETS VISITORS FROM NEARBY REPUBLICS

LD051453Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--On 27 September K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, received T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom, A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, V.V. Kulik, secretary of Kiev Gorkom, P.V. Dzyubenko, secretary of Rostov Gorkom, and members of the delegations they are leading, which are taking part in the international friendship days in Yerevan.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan told the guests of Soviet Armenia's achievements in the year of socialist building and the prospects for economic and social development in the republic as outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. He noted the great significance of competition between brother cities in resolving the most important economic tasks. He warmly congratulated the Baku delegation on the city's high award--the Order of Lenin, and on the assessment that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave of the capital of fraternal Azerbaijan--a city with great revolutionary and labor traditions.

Taking part in the talk were L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom, and M.O. Muradyan, chairman of Yerevan Gorispolkom.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD050912Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 13th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Minsk on 29 September.

The plenum heard a report by Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, "on the tasks of party committees and organizations for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the 3rd year of the 5-year plan and a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian CP."

The following spoke in the debate on the report: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minskiy Obkom, S. I. Shabashov, first secretary of Vitebskiy Obkom, Yu. M. Khusainov, chairman of Gomelskiy Oblispolkom, A.V. Maslakov, chairman of Mogilevskiy Oblispolkom, I. M. But-Gusaim, second secretary of Brestskiy Obkom, V. T. Golovan, second secretary of Grodnenskiy Obkom, G. G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of Minsk Gorkom, V.I. Aleshka, first secretary of Kletskiy Raykom, I.A. Antonovich, Belorussian SSR minister of installation and special construction work.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum relieved A.A. Smirnov of his duties as Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. L. S. Firisanov was elected Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary and Bureau member.

The plenum elected Yu.B. Kolokolov Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary and Bureau member, at the same time approving him as chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department.

The plenum elected V. A. Gvozdev a member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved G. N. Serov of his duties as chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department in connection with his transfer to other work.

With this the 13th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum finished its work.

FURTHER OBKOM-LEVEL RESHUFFLES REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU051322Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A Vordshilovgradskiy Obkom plenum recently discussed work performed by the Donbass antratsit and the Pervomayskugol production associations in coal mining. Reports were delivered by the association general directors, Comrades Mandzhura and Shumitskiy. The plenum listened to a report on progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decision on holding routine party accountability and election meetings, as well as rayon, city, okrug, oblast and kray party conferences. Organizational issues were also examined. The plenum relieved Comrade Rudenko of his duties as obkom second secretary and obkom Bureau member in connection with his departure for training. Comrade Bakumenko, hitherto Lisichanskiy Raykom first secretary, was elected obkom secretary. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Goncharenko, obkom first secretary, and Comrade Nikolayev, department chief in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Participating in the plenum proceedings was Comrade Kolesov, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry.

An obkom plenum in Ivano-Frankovsk today discussed progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on holding routine party accountability and election meetings, as well as rayon, city, okrug, oblast and kray party conferences. A report was delivered by Comrade Barchuk, obkom second secretary. The plenum examined an organizational issue. In view of his transfer to another job, the plenum relieved Comrade Bezruk of his duties as obkom first secretary and obkom Bureau member. Comrade Skiba, hitherto Zakarpatskiy Obkom second secretary, was elected as Ivano-Frankovskiy Obkom first secretary. Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, participated in and addressed the proceedings of the plenum.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP BUREAU ON BREZHNEV COMMENTS

LD051449Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 27 September an expanded session of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau was held. It was attended by gorkom and raykom secretaries, leaders and secretaries of ministry and department party organizations, directors of large-scale enterprises and construction organizations, leaders of scientific institutions and creative unions, and responsible workers of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committees, Baku Gorispolkom and rayispolkoms, people's control organs, newspapers, journals, television, radio broadcasting and news agencies.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the session. He dwelled in detail on the tasks of the republic's party organization and all working people in implementing the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches during his stay in Baku.

A resolution, which is being published, was adopted on the question discussed.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ARKHANGELSK PORT EXPANDS AS NEWLY DREDGED WATERWAY OPENS

LD0409511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[V. Sigarye report: "Borders of Port Extended"]

[Text] Arkhangelsk seaport is not only the oldest in the country, the length of its waterways--32 miles--surpasses all others. But an amendment must be made now--the old port has all at once become 6 miles wider.

The Kuznechevskiy arm of the northern Dvina delta has been made navigable. Even recently ships here ran agound, but now seagoing vessels pass along here.

For many years marine engineers have been making the bottom deeper. They have had to extract over 4 million cubic meters of soil from under the water.

With the opening of shipping along the Kuznechikha, another important freight shipment line has been added to the port of Arkhangelsk. A large fuel and lubricants base for ships sailing the northern sea route has been constructed on the river bank. From here fuel is also sent to many Arctic centers. The large automated enterprise has begun operation, and the tankers and ships of the northern steamship line are reaching it along the new route.

AVIATION MINISTER DISCUSSES TALLIN AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

LD0514511 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ETA--Chief Marshal of Aviation B. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, was in our republic 25-26 September. He held a conference that was attended by the leaders of the Estonian Civil Aviation Production Association, the Lenaeroproy-ekt Institute, and construction and installation organizations that are planning and constructing an airport in Tallin. A report was heard on the course of the construction and measures to accelerate construction and installation work and to fulfill completely the 1978 plan. A. Gren, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, and V. Eks, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, took part in the work of the conference.

K. Vayno and I. Kebin had a talk with B. Bugayev.

LENINGRAD CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL METHODS

LD0514291 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] LENTASS--More than 300 scientists and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Krasnoyarsk, Voronezh and other industrial centers of the country participated in a creative debate that ended yesterday in our city about modern methods of purifying the sewage from city economic and industrial enterprises.

Great interest was aroused by the Leningraders' report on prospects for developing the city's sewer system and the mathematical model of an automated shipborne sewage purification installation. There was discussion of the experience in creating industrial enterprise water supply systems and in utilizing purification installations in pig-fattening combines.

The 2-day specialists' meeting ended with on-the-spot study of the working methods of the "Krasny Bor" experimental testing ground for purifying industrial waste.

IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK WINTERING PREPARATIONS STRESSED

LD051517Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Preparing Farmsteads for the Winter"]

[Text] The harvesting is still unfinished; there is much work to be done on beet, potato, cotton and vegetable plantations and in laying in fodder and it would seem premature to speak of preparing for the upcoming wintering on farmsteads; but no, this is the right time. The fall days pass quickly and bad weather not only holds up work in the fields, but is also reflected in the rate of preparing livestock premises, equipment, machinery and fodder shops. The good expert understands this and prepares actively for the winter with a view to not only preventing reduced herd productivity before the end of the year, but to obtaining more output than last year and to meeting the target of the 3d year of the 5-year plan and socialist pledges. This is demanded by the interests of society and the entire national economy.

Delivering the report at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that today the tasks are to increase stock numbers; to improve as quickly as possible the productivity of all kinds of livestock and poultry everywhere, switching to intensive methods of livestock raising, and convert it into a modern and highly efficient sector. Rural workers are persistently striving for this. Mounting competition to give a fitting welcome to the anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in many part of the country have achieved substantial successes on farmsteads.

Meat livestock raising in Kazakhstan, for instance, is being developed purposefully. In the process of concentration, specialization and interfarm cooperation the commodity production of beef is concentrated basically on 382 sovkhozes, of mutton on 586 sockhozes and of port on 50 large farmsteads. The switching of livestock raising onto an industrial footing is accompanied in most oblasts in Kazakhstan both by through preparation of the material and technical base and, just as important, by all-round training of people in skilled work in progressive technology, strengthening of the fodder case and the skilled mounting of seasonal campaigns, including wintering.

The productivity of farmsteads in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine is growing steadily. At the same time dairy livestock raising in Belorussia is developing slowly. The main cause of this is inadequate feeding of livestock and low protein levels in the food rations, which has a particularly telling effect in winter. Practice shows that those farms that experience substantial losses in milk yields and livestock weight gains at this time can rarely catch up in the summer, especially when the summer is as bad as this year's.

According to official statistics, by 15 September in the country as a whole 4 percent more meat and poultry and 6 percent more eggs were delivered compared to the same period last year. The amount of milk delivered was 99.8 percent of last year's level. The average yield per cow fell somewhat, and this fall in the productivity of the dairy herd occurred just when the opposite should have been expected--in July and August.

Yes, the rainy, cold weather brought a great deal of trouble and inconvenience in a number of regions. [paragraph continues]

Naturally the harvesting was complicated; in addition, many crops failed to ripen within the traditional times, and this heavily increased the burden on production chiefs, specialists, milkmaids and stockmen. Unfortunately, some places failed the test set by the difficulties and worked below their potential. That it why it is so important now to switch in an organized fashion to winter quartering of livestock, increase the intensity of the fattening process, improve the care of livestock, mount active competition for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the 3d year of the 5-year plan, and insure exemplary wintering.

The necessary conditions to handle this task exist. Many regions have produced a good yield of grain crops. The country's farms have laid in more hay, haylage, coarse fodder and grass meal than last year. So far somewhat less silage has been laid in than last year, but the rate is increasing. However, the fall resources for replenishing fodder stocks in many regions are adequate this year and it is necessary to use them economically.

The fall is hurrying by and dictates its terms with authority: It is necessary in the shortest possible time to finish preparing livestock premises, machinery and equipment for the winter; to mobilize all efforts and resources to replenish fodder stocks; and to prepare them in accordance with the recommendations of science and leading practice, showing particular concern for the addition of protein to livestock rations.

Feed shops and preparation rooms require constant attention. In recent years few have been constructed in the countryside. Moreover, they are used correctly and efficiently by no means everywhere. There are frequent stoppages, productivity is low and at times fodder preparation technology is grossly violated. Therefore the initiative of local soviets that attentively follow the work of fodder shops and interfarm mixed feed enterprises and create soviet deputy posts there deserves attention. Economic organs and enterprises of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture are called on to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes with everything needed to insure uninterrupted, high quality work by all feed preparation shops.

Specialists and middle level cadres must have precise wintering plans aimed at achieving the best final results. It is necessary to devise the terms of socialist competition in the fall and winter period and to devise forms of moral and material incentive weighing specific circumstances and goals.

On our kolkhozes and sovkhozes there are many experienced, knowledgeable and dedicated stockmen. This is not the first wintering they have encountered. And they are doing everything in order to achieve gratifying results. However, it must not be thought that if a person is experienced and dedicated to his work, the the work is done by itself. No, livestock raising, already a difficult sector, becomes much more complex in winter and requires a great expenditure of effort and nervous energy. This must be constantly borne in mind by chiefs of farms and public organizations. People on farmsteads must always be surrounded by attention and nonformal interest in their production work and personal requirments.

The last quarter of the year has arrived. The country's farmstead workers have sufficient opportunities to mark it with successful labor and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. Success in this brief period lays a good foundation for further improvements in the productivity of such an important agricultural sector as livestock raising.

LENINGRAD OBKOM BUREAU HITS LIVESTOCK, VEGETABLE OUTPUT

LD050957Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "To Complete the Harvesting in a Well Organized Fashion and To Fulfill the Adopted Pledges"]

[Excerpts] The Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau has examined progress in fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted by the oblast's agricultural working people for the 3d year of the 5-year plan. The resolution adopted notes that, in the current year, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, regarding questions of agrarian policy, the oblast's agricultural working people have overfulfilled the target for the sale to the state of early farming output and have increased milk, meat and egg deliveries to the 1977 level.

The associations of sovkhozes in Vsevolozhskiy, Volosovskiy, Slantsevskiy and a number of other rayons are making inadequate use of the available means of gathering in the harvest and procuring fodder. They are failing to fulfill the targets for the sale of output to the state.

Agricultural, procurement and transport organizations are failing to meet the schedules for deliveries of potatoes and vegetables to Leningrad. The vegetable produce trade is poorly organized in cities and worker settlements.

Certain enterprises in Vybogrskiy (City), Sestroetskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayons are failing to fulfill their contractual commitments for extending patronage assistance to sovkhozes. On a number of farms the labor and daily life of city dwellers participating in the harvest have not been organized properly. Unsatisfactory use is being made of the transport engaged in shipping agricultural produce, including in the "Detskoselskoye," "Ruchi" and "Vsevolozhskoye" associations. Motor vehicle idle time is high at bases of the "Lengorplodoovoshch" association.

The obkom Bureau drew the attention of party, soviet and agricultural organs to the serious shortcomings that exist in the development of livestock raising. There has been a big drop in milk yields in Vyborgskiy, Volkhovskiy, Kirishskiy and Tikhvinskiy rayons. In many rayons the production and sales of milk and meat have been lower than planned.

The obkom Bureau demanded that the oblast agricultural production administration take urgent measures to insure a further increase in agricultural production. The administration leaders V.I. Nikulenkov, V.A. Berkoz and N.A. Rochev were strictly warned that they are personally responsible for fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges for sales to the state of farming and livestock products; the laying in of fodder; and the increase of livestock, poultry and productivity.

Gorkoms, raykoms and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must intensify their organizational and mass political work aimed at completing the harvesting as speedily as possible, insuring the total safekeeping of the harvest and the well-organized wintering of livesock, and unconditionally scaling the heights of the 3d year of the 10th 5-year plan.

The obkom Bureau instructed the oblispolkom to enhance the responsibility of agricultural leaders and specialists for efficient utilization of harvesting equipment, transport facilities and manpower resources. The laying in of enough high-quality seeds to totally meet sovkhozes' needs must be completed on time by 1 October. The shipment of potatoes and the prescribed range of vegetables to Leningrad, cities and workers settlements in the oblast for winter storage must be completed before 15 October.

Strict control must be exercised over the organization of the livestock wintering in order to achieve in the fourth quarter a substantial rise in the productivity of the dairy herd and an increase in the production and sale to the state of livestock products.

Leningrad Gorkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom must increase their exactingness toward the leaders of procurement and trading organizations regarding the uninterrupted provision of the population with potatoes, fruits and vegetables and the high-quality storage of agricultural produce.

In connection with the sharp deterioration in weather conditions, gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to take all the necessary measures to complete the potato and vegetable harvest and fodder procurement no later than 10 October.

The Bureau session stressed that the decisive stage of the struggle by rural working people to fulfill their adopted socialist pledges has begun. The prevailing situation demands maximum mobilization of the efforts of all participants in the harvest campaign--machine operators, truck drivers, agricultural specialists, patron enterprise collectives and the personnel of procurement and trade organizations. It is the direct duty and obligation of rural communists to be in the vanguard of this nationwide struggle for the 1978 harvest.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his speech at the celebrations in Baku, the main task is to insure the correct disposition of forces, to maneuver equipment and other resources skillfully, and to make wide use of progressive forms of labor organization. It is necessary that every harvesting unit, truck, tractor, procurement center and processing enterprise work literally round the clock and with the greatest efficiency.

The obkom Bureau expressed firm confidence that the communists and all the working people of Leningrad City and Oblast will honorably fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and will do everything necessary to raise agricultural production efficiency and to increase the Soviet people's prosperity.

ESTONIAN CP CONFERENCE ON HARVEST TASKS IN POOR WEATHER

LD051349Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[ETA report: "Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum Must Be Implemented"]

[Text] A conference of raykom and gorkom first secretaries, rayispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments was held at the Estonian CP Central Committee 28 September. Questions of completing the harvest of grain crops, potatoes, vegetables, flax, and other crops and the procurement of crop and livestock products were discussed.

K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, opened the conference. A. Ryuytel, V. Vyalyas and V. Kyao, secretaries of the Estonian CP Central Committee; E. Tynurist, first deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers; A. B. Upsi, first secretary of the Rakverskiy Raykom; V. Koort, first secretary of the Kharyuskiy Raykom; and L. Puksa, first secretary of the Tartuskiy Raykom, delivered speeches at the conference. K. Vayno delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference noted that due to the extraordinarily difficult weather conditions this year, all the ministries and departments responsible for material and technical supplies for harvesting work and the reception of produce must resolve all questions flexibly and quickly in order to accelerate to the maximum the rate at which the harvest is being brought in.

The conference outlined measures for the use of reserves to raise the productivity of equipment, the efficient use of the working people enlisted in the harvest, and the elimination of the obstacles slowing down the harvesting rate. The task of concentrating the efforts of all those taking part in the struggle for the harvest on completing the grain and potato harvest within the next 2 weeks was set.

In conclusion K. Vayno expressed the conviction that all the republic's working people, by their selfless, obstinate labor, in defiance of the weather, will honorably pass the crucial test and successfully complete all fieldwork and fulfill the plans for the procurements of crop and livestock products.

Comrades O. Merimaa, N. Yuganson, and L. Zarubin; A. Tregubov and G. Tynspoeg, deputy chairmen of the Estonian Council of Ministers; A. Pyldroo, R. Ristlaan and L. Sipria, Estonian CP Central Committee department chiefs; and Estonian SSR Ministers Yu. Kraft, Kh. Myagmik, A. Pedayas, R. Sibul and A. Essenson took part in the conference.

OSYCHKIN CITES DELAYS IN HARVEST, TRANSPORT OF SUGAR BEETS

LD051454Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The mass harvesting of sugar beets is in progress throughout the country. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, sugar beet has been lifted on 1.5 million hectares, which is 40 percent of the planted area. At the microphone is agronomist Nikolay Petrovich Osychkin, editor of the SELSKAYA ZHIZN Agriculture Department:

[Osychkin] The harvest of sugar beet is taking place in many parts of the country under extremely complex conditions. Because of rainfall, the soil has become too wet and in a number of places there are night frosts. All this places a great responsibility on farm chiefs, specialists and all sugar beet farmers and sugar industry workers.

The experience of the front-ranking workers shows that equipment used on sugar-beet plantations can be used highly efficiently everywhere. But unfortunately progressive technology is not broadly applied everywhere, and therefore the harvesting rate as a whole throughout the country is not yet high enough. Beet has been lifted on just a little over one-third of the planted area on farms in Voronezhskaya, Tulskaya and Orlosvskaya oblasts. The delay in transporting the beet to reception centers is causing serious concern.

More than 300,000 tons of lifted beet are now lying in the fields of Lipetskaya, Kirovgradskaya and certain other oblasts. An increase in the rate of harvesting seed sugar beet, is necessary. Seed beet has so far been lifted on 6,000 hectares. While 25 percent of the beet has been harvested in Ryazanskaya Oblast, this work is only just beginning on farms in Voronezhskaya Oblast.

LENINGRAD VEGETABLE THEFTS RESULT IN WARNINGS TO OFFICIALS

LD041141Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] LENTASS--Surmounting the difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather conditions, agricultural working people and tens of thousands of city dwellers are waging an intense struggle for this year's harvest. Party and soviet organs are taking every measure to provide the population of Leningrad city and oblast with the necessary farming and livestock-raising produce.

Instances of negligence toward storing agricultural produce and cases of the theft of vegetables and potatoes from the fields and storehouses are particularly intolerable under these conditions.

A few days ago the militia organs exposed and arrested a group of workers at the Sestroretsk fruit and vegetable depot and the rayon Foodstuff Trading Organization who were attempting to truck out and steal a large quantity of vegetables. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the offenders.

The [Leningradskiy] Obkom Bureau has strictly punished K.N. Shuvalov, director of the Sestroretsk fruit and vegetable depot, and A.B. Polyanskiy, director of the rayon Foodstuff Trading Organization, for their criminally negligent attitude toward insuring the safekeeping of agricultural produce. The obkom Bureau demanded that P.G. Zamyshlyayev, general director of the Lengorplodoovoshch Association, take exhaustive measures to rule out the possibility of thefts. He was strictly warned that he is personally responsible for the imposition of order in the association's depots and storehouses.

KIRGIZ CP CC DISCUSSES NEGLIGENCE, VIOLATIONS ON KOLKHOZES

LD060745 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 September 1978 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word unattributed report entitled "Strictly Observing Kolkhoz Regulations," on a Kirgiz CP Central Committee discussion of "instances of gross violation of kolkhoz regulations concerning the observance of democratic principles of administration and the distribution of gross income in certain kolkhozes in the republic." The report cites instances of "serious shortcomings and neglect," names the kolkhozes in question, calls on obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms and the Kirgiz Ministry of Agriculture and its local organ to "insure strict observance of kolkhoz regulations, thoroughly analyze the causes of the violations permitted, subject these major shortcomings to sharp criticism and outline specific measures to eradicate them. It ends by making specific recommendations to the republic kolkhoz council.

PROGRESS-4 CARGOSHIP DOCKS WITH SALYUT COMPLEX

LD060325Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0241 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--At 0100 GMT today docking of the Progress-4 automatic cargo transport vessel with the Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 piloted orbital complex was achieved.

The cargo vessel delivered to the piloted complex fuel for the combined engine installation of the Salyut-6 station, equipment, apparatus, materials to insure the life-activities of the crew and for the performance of scientific research and experiments, and mail.

The processes of mutual search, appraoch, mooring and docking of the spacecraft were carried out automatically with the aid of onboard radio-technical means, computing systems and the engine installations of the transport craft and the station. Docking was made with the docking port located on the instrument compartment of the Salyut-6 station.

During the maneuvers in orbit the crew of the piloted complex--Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov--made observations and checks on the mooring and docking processes.

At all stages of the approach and docking of the spacecraft, communications with the crew of the orbital complex and the reception of telemetric information from the Progress-4 vessel and Salyut-6 station were insured reliably through an earth-based command and measuring complex, including measurement points located on the territory of the Soviet Union and the scientific-research vessels of the USSR Academy of Sciences Borovichi, Kosmonavt Pavel Belyayev, Kosmonavt Vladimir Komarov, and Chumikan, which are located in the world's oceans.

According to data from telemtric information and reports from the crew, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station, the Soyuz-31 craft and the Progress-4 transport craft are functioning normally.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are feeling well.

MAZUROV, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF BELORUSSIAN PHYSICIST

LD051531 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 September 1978 publishes on page 3 a 700-word obituary of "Prof Anton Nikiforovich Sevchenko, well-known Soviet scientist and scientific organizer, Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, honored scientist of Belorussia, director of the V.I. Lenin Scientific Research Institute of Applied Physics at the Belorussian State University, academician of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and doctor of physical and mathematical sciences," who "died on 26 September after a serious illness, in his 76th year." The obituary is signed by "K.T. Mazurov, P.M. Masherov, M.V. Zimyanin" and others.